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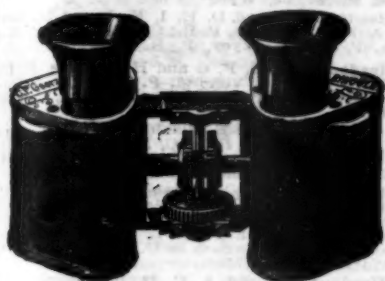
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VOLUME XXXVII.—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 1917.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, May 19, 1900.
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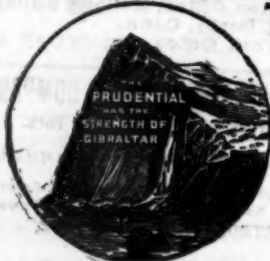
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39th Inf.—Headquarters, L. and M, Santo Tomas, P. I.; A, B, C and D, San Pablo, P. I.; E and H, Calamba, P. I.; F and G, Los Banos, P. I.; I and K, Tanauan, P. I.

40th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Mindanao, P. I.

41st Inf.—Headquarters and C, D, G and H, Angeles, P. I.; A, B, K and L, Bacolor, Guagua, Lumbao, P. I.; E, Mexico, P. I.; F, Santa Ana, P. I.; I and M, San Fernando, P. I.

42d Inf.—Headquarters, C. D. and K, Pasig, P. I.; A, Antipolo, P. I.; B, Tayti, P. I.; E and H, Paeta, P. I.; F and G, Tanay, P. I.; I and L, Morong, P. I.; M, Taguig, P. I.

43d Inf.—Headquarters and D and K, Tacloban, P. I.; A, Tanauan, P. I.; B, Carigara, P. I.; C, Ormoc, P. I.; E and G, Kalbayok, P. I.; F, Catarman, P. I.; H, Laguan, P. I.; I, L. and M, Catbalogan, P. I.

44th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Cebu, P. I.; A, B, C and D, Bohol, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Iloilo, P. I.

45th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, I, K and M, in the field near Sorsogon, P. I.; B, E and F, Nueva Caceres, P. I.; G and H, Pasaco, P. I.; L, Calabanga, P. I.

46th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Binan, P. I.; C, Santa Rosa, P. I.; E, F, G and H, Indang, P. I.; I, K, L and M, Silang, P. I.

47th Inf.—Headquarters and F, H and I, Legaspi, P. I.; A and D, Donsol, P. I.; B, Bulan, P. I.; C, Virao, P. I.; E and G, Tabaco, P. I.; K, Sorsogon, P. I.; L, Gubat, P. I.; M, Castilla, P. I.

48th Inf.—Headquarters, San Fernando, P. I.; A, B, D and I, Manila; C, E, F and G, Vigan, P. I.; H, Bangar, P. I.; K, Aringay, P. I.; L, Trinidad, P. I.; M, Naguilan, P. I.

49th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, F, H, I, K, L and M, Aparri, P. I.; B, Zapote Bridge, Luzon; D, Paranaque, P. I.; E, Las Pinas, P. I.

Castner's Scouts—Headquarters, Vigan, P. I. Macabebe Scouts—Headquarters, Calumpit, P. I. Porto Rican Regt.—Headquarters, San Juan, P. R.

(The stations of troops in the Philippines are given according to the official advices of March 31.)

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Isl. and N. Y. Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A. Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Maj. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V.

The Division of the Philippines is divided into four departments as follows: Dept. of Northern Luzon—Maj. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Southern Luzon—Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Dept. of Mindanao and Jolo—Brig. Gen. W. A. Kobbe, U. S. V. Address Manila, P. I.

Division of Cuba—Headquarters, Havana. Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. Vols.

The Division of Cuba is divided into three departments, as follows: 1. Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio.—Headquarters, Havana. Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. V.

2. Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara.—Headquarters, Matanzas. Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V.

3. Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe.—Head-

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quarters, Santiago, Cuba.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks. Maj. Gen. W. R. Shafter, U. S. V.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver, Colo. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Puerto Rico—Headquarters, San Juan. Brig. Gen. Geo. W. Davis, U. S. V.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Mich. Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

Department of Alaska—Headquarters, Fort St. Michael. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. V. (Col. 8th Inf.)

Department of Texas—Headquarters, San Antonio, Col. C. McKibbin, 12th Inf.

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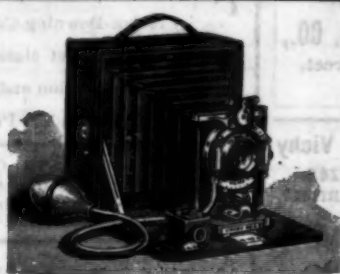
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Assembly amended the Military Code, abolishing the
brigade organizations. The guard expect to have a
brigade camp this summer, with the ranking colonel in
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vision for paying each officer and soldier for attendance
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"Arms and Explosives," speaking of the cost of war,
says that at the commencement of the 18th century,
when the British were fighting their much respected
next-door neighbor in the war of Spanish succession,
the Duke of Marlborough managed to effect a success-
ful issue at a cost of \$910,000,000, and 70 years later
the English spent \$605,000,000 in the American War of
Independence. A few years after, early in the 19th
century, Napoleon spent \$1,275,000,000 in quarreling
with the whole of Europe, whereas, in generous assist-
ance with large sums of money and actual participation
in thwarting France, England paid out \$4,155,000,000.
In 1854, when England was fighting side by side with
her old enemy in the Crimea, she spent \$345,000,000;
France \$465,000,000, and Russia lost \$710,000,000. The
highest war expenditure, however, of modern times was
undoubtedly that of the American Civil War, when the
enormous sum of \$3,700,000,000 was expended. The
Franco-German war cost France \$1,580,000,000.

Leslie J. Perry in a letter to the New York "Tribune"
draws a parallel between British exaggeration of Boer
strength and the utterly absurd estimates of Confederate
forces that paralyzed McClellan in the early days of our
civil war. At Yorktown the noisy John B. Magruder,
with 10,000 men, kept McClellan's 100,000 at bay,
where they should not have been detained a day. Mr. Perry says: "But beyond this extraordinary ex-
aggeration of the enemy's forces the parallel between
our Peninsular campaign and that of the British in
South Africa ceases, except in the splendid behavior of
the troops in action. In one vital particular there is
a vast difference between the British commanders and
McClellan. Their hallucination about Boer numbers
has apparently in nowise shaken their nerve. They
have attacked always gamely, though with little judg-
ment. It must be said of him, too, that McClellan's
battle tactics on the Peninsula were superior to any-
thing yet seen on the British side in Africa, excepting
Gen. Roberts's campaign against Cronje. Meanwhile,
theirs have all been offensive actions, while his were
nearly all defensive, and very timid ones, at that."

The Duke of Wellington once declared that there
was nothing so stupid as a gallant officer, and a cor-
respondent of the London "Times" complains that while
the British officers are as brave as brave can be, they
are mostly "stupid." This charge is not brought against
the British Navy. In explanation of it, "Navy and
Army Illustrated" says: "When an army officer is
careless or stupid in handling his men he rarely kills
anybody. It is otherwise with a naval officer. If he
is careless or stupid he will in all probability not only
come to dismal grief himself, but will bring it on others.
Therefore, there is a perpetual stimulus to efficiency
in the case of a naval officer, and his superiors have
a powerful motive to be sharp with him. An easy-
going colonel or general may tolerate shams in field
days and maneuvers, but the admiral or captain who
wants to sleep with some confidence that he will not be
waked by a collision or a stranding cannot make light
of neglect on the part of the officer of the watch."

Col. von Leither of the Austrian Engineers compares
Gen. White's incarceration in Ladysmith with the
blunder of Marshal Bazaine in allowing himself to be
shut up in Metz. The Austrian engineer lays it down
as a military axiom that an active field army should
never allow itself to be encumbered by field fortifica-
tions, and that the correct movement would have been
for Gen. White to retreat to Durban and kept his
force intact, under the protection of and with the assist-
ance of the guns of the fleet, until reinforcements ar-
rived. Most of the force shut up in Ladysmith were
India troops.

Following British practice in the far East, the Ameri-
can Naval authorities have about concluded to maintain
a permanent river force in Chinese waters, and will
not in the future allow our squadron to reach such a
low ebb as during the past few years. Our commercial
interests are advancing by such leaps and bounds that
it is the opinion of many in a position to advise on such
matters, that it will be necessary to make a consider-
able increase in our Asiatic squadron ere many years.
The most strenuous want of the present on this station
is a coaling station under governmental control, this
question of fuel having become one of the first im-
portance.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia the line of officers
of the Naval Brigade by a unanimous vote on May 4
elected William E. McKay, late lieutenant, U. S. N.,
to be captain of the brigade. Capt. McKay is a gradu-
ate of the U. S. Naval Academy, having been appointed
a cadet engineer October, 1881; naval cadet, August 5,
1882; discharged, June 30, 1887, since which time he
has been a practical and consulting engineer, princi-
pally connected with the manufacture of illuminating
gas. October 20, 1886, Mr. McKay was elected lieuten-
ant, J. G., of the 3d Division of Boston, and at the
outbreak of the Spanish-American war was appointed
a lieutenant, U. S. N., June 8, 1898, and ordered to com-
mand the auxiliary yacht Luca, being discharged August
25, 1898, and shortly afterwards resigned from the Naval
Brigade. The brigade is fortunate in securing so able
a man to direct its future efforts, so that it may retain
the proud position it has always held in the past of
being the most advanced and progressive example of the
Naval Militia.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1895.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

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HOW TO DEAL WITH ORIENTALS.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" calls attention to a little incident which conveys some of the essential aspects of the difference between Russian and British methods in dealing with the nominally independent peoples of Asia. It shows the possible advantages of "you must" over "I wish you would" as a means of influencing the Oriental mind, and the power given Russia by her closer kinship with and understanding of the Asiatic.

The story goes that the British gunboat Sphinx arrived one day at the Turkish port of Bussorah, which was then filled with an unholy dread of the plague. The port authorities with a laudable desire to keep out infection imposed ten days quarantine on visiting vessels. To satisfy themselves that the seventy officers and men of the Sphinx did not evade the rules the authorities insisted that two tatterdemalion Turkish soldiers should be placed on board the vessel, charging for this privilege at the phenomenal rate of fifty piastres a day. There may have been protests, but the Sphinx finally submitted. Just as her quarantine was up a little Russian gunboat, the Giljak, appeared. She was also invited to accept the privilege of paying fifty piastres a day and being quarantined. The Russian captain did not know Bussorah by previous acquaintance, but he knew his Turk. It was with some difficulty that he was induced to go into quarantine at all, and he kicked altogether at the idea of the two Turkish soldiers. In the first place, he refused to pay for them; and in the second place he declined to have them on his ship. As a result the people of Bussorah looked out at their two protectors humbly ensconced in a little boat astern of the Giljak, and incontinently bundled over the side whenever they attempted to set foot on the Russian deck. Nor was this all. The captain of the Giljak set to work the wires to Constantinople, where there is a Russian Ambassador who is in the habit of getting what he asks for. The Porte was presumably reduced to its usual attitude toward Russia, one of abject apology, and in five days the Russian officers were able to stretch their legs ashore, their vessel released from quarantine.

The "Gazette" quotes another case showing the advantage of impressing the Oriental with show and ceremonial, fully realized by the Russian and neglected by the Englishman. At the Chinese city of Kashgar live representatives of Great Britain and of Russia. The former is denied consular rank and may not wear uniform. He has practically no public status and can do nothing without consulting authority. On attempting to arbitrate a quarrel between two British subjects his decision was promptly reversed by the local mandarin, who fined each disputant and threatened them with a hundred lashes for appealing to the British agent. The Russian representative on the other hand holds the rank of consul-general, and turns out in gorgeous uniform accompanied on state occasions by a Cossack escort. In contrast with this the English agents' silk hat and frock coat fall to appeal to the Philistines of Kashgar. A Russian request is usually granted at once, and a failure in promptness once called out a threat to send the Cossacks to give the Taotal a good thrashing. No wonder British prestige does not equal Russian in some parts of Asia.

The "Gazette" says: "We draw attention to these things, not because we regard the Russian methods as worthy of emulation, but because the difference in procedure helps to explain the relative success attending the two nations in their Asiatic policy." It consoles itself with the reflection that "our scruples sometimes place us at a serious disadvantage; but our consolation must be that a policy based upon fairness, justice, candor and honesty is best calculated to evolve elements of

permanence, if it is associated with firmness and clear-sighted resolution."

Here is a hint for us. Not that we would recommend Muscovite methods in dealing with the Oriental further than to shape our policy, as the Russian does his by a knowledge of the people with whom we have to deal. The trouble with the New England gentlemen, who are so ready with their opinions, in spite of the fact that their knowledge of the east and eastern habits is confined to drinking Chinese tea and possibly smoking Oriental tobacco, is that knowing nothing themselves about the subjects they discuss so glibly, they cannot be made to believe that any one else knows more than they do. They are as foolish as the Indians who refuse to believe the statements of their fellow tribesmen who have traveled among the whites, because they believe the white man has given them bad medicine or otherwise witched them. Our Army and Navy officers returning from the Philippines, Bishop Potter and other honorable and intelligent gentlemen who have had experience there, may substantially agree as to the facts, but their statements do not disturb a man like Senator Hoar in his utterance of lofty platitudes that have no application to the actual conditions of the difficult and perplexing Philippine problem; a problem we all wish to see rightly solved, but solved in the light of actual conditions and not necessarily in accord with philanthropic theories. A notable instance of the extent to which an abstract reasoner can divorce himself from the facts is found in an article in the "Atlantic Monthly" by Mr. D. Sedgwick, Jr.

Mr. Sedgwick tells us that "there is but one course for a statesman to pursue. He must consult the deepest and truest experience of humanity, ponder over it until he feels conviction, and then act in obedience to that conviction continually." He must do all of this and more than this, for he must so shape his public conduct that the expression in action of his conviction thus acquired will commend itself to the conscience of every crank theorist in a community largely devoted to the development of theories.

IN DEFENCE OF THE CANTEEN.

The Adjutant-General of the Army has submitted to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs a long report on the bill introduced by Representative Bowersock, "To prevent the selling or the dealing in beer, wine or any intoxicating drinks in any post exchange, or canteen, or transport, or upon any premises used or owned by the United States." With his report General Corbin forwards reports from Generals Miles and Merritt and from Chaplain Pierce and Assistant Surgeon Munson of the Army. These reports all condemn the bill in the strongest terms and advocate the existing plan of the army canteen.

In dealing with this subject General Corbin gives several statistics showing that the canteen has been for the benefit of the service in every respect. Delirium tremens, he says, has been reduced 31.3 per cent. since the canteen has been used, and insanity among the enlisted men due to the use of intoxicating drinks has been reduced 31.7 per cent. Desertion has been reduced from 11 per cent. to about 7, which reduction the Adjutant-General is of the opinion is entirely due to the establishment of the canteen.

Every care is taken, the report says, to have the canteen conducted in an orderly manner and thereby to prevent the men from going outside of the Army posts for their liquor. Several instances are quoted which show the beneficial effects of the canteen and the argument as a whole is very forcible. In the course of his report on this subject General Corbin says:

"In the face of this testimony of the men who are in direct contact with the system, and of expert investigation, it is safe to presume that the prohibition of the sale of beer in the post exchange means an increase of whiskey drinking and drunkenness, and the consequent necessity for medical treatment, an increase of the horrors of delirium tremens and insanity, an increased number of courts-martial and punishments, and of desertions, to the scandal of the service, no less than a decrease in discipline, health and morale and the consequent diminution of contentment, self-esteem and self-reliance on the part of the enlisted men, to say nothing of its effects upon surrounding communities."

In Cuba the post exchange has not been allowed for reasons of health, but General Corbin states there is doubt that the abolishment of the canteen there has worked to the disadvantage of the service, and reports are constantly being received from the officers on duty in the island recommending that it be established. The men get the strong and poisonous drink of the natives which are extremely harmful and cause sickness. In the Philippines the establishment of the canteen has nearly entirely broken up the traffic in vino, the native drink which has affected so many of our soldiers.

On the conduct of the canteen General Corbin says in his report: "It is to be remarked that spirituous liquors such as whiskey, gin, rum, brandy and other high wines have never been sold at Army canteens; their sale is positively prohibited. Nor is the sale of beer compulsory. It is only permitted whenever the commanding officer is satisfied that giving to the troops the opportunity of obtaining such beverages within the post limits will prevent them from resorting for stronger intoxicants to places without such limits, and tends to promote temperance and discipline among them."

The beer is always sold on the premises and never allowed to be taken away to be consumed. The management of the canteen is left in the hands of either a non-commissioned officer or, when the exchange can afford, of a civilian. No Government funds are used

for the establishment or the conduct of the exchange, and every precaution is taken to see that it is carried on in an orderly manner and in such a manner as to be of credit to the Army. In the conclusion of his report the Adjutant-General, after calling attention to the accompanying reports from Army officers of prominence, says: "I desire to say that the canteen system is carefully watched by this office, and any reported infraction of the Regulations thoroughly investigated, and, if well founded, promptly corrected. At present it is working well; it has the approval of more than 95 per cent. of the officers of the Army, and in justice to the best interests of the service ought not to be disturbed."

"It should be borne in mind that the canteen is no more or less than a well regulated club for the enlisted men, but these exchanges are established by the soldiers themselves with their own means. Neither the Government nor any commissioned officer ever contributed one dollar to any of them. In the judgment of those most interested in the good of the service the institution is a pronounced success as an active progressive temperance measure, and the wonder of it all is that the professional temperance reformers are in this respect allied with the aggressive saloon interests in their efforts to secure legislation to destroy it."

General Merritt to whom the bill was submitted says in his report: "It is a matter which has received much attention and consideration of late years and it is my decided opinion that the present regulations and restrictions governing the methods and conduct of the post exchange are, if thoroughly enforced, amply sufficient to ensure the maintenance of discipline and the welfare and contentment of the enlisted men."

In forwarding his report General Corbin sends to the Committee an article printed in the Army and Navy Journal of February 24, 1900, in which we gave the opinions of the Rev. Henry Swift, Chaplain of the 13th Inf. A clipping from this issue of the Journal is sent to the House Committee on Military Affairs with the official report on the proposed measure.

Letters lately received from officers on duty at Cavite, P. I., give much prominence to the continued good health of the Marine battalion at that place. In this respect it seems that the Marines are still giving valuable object lessons, and not a little favorable comment has been made by Army officers on that station of this state of affairs. The reason is not far to seek. Careful education in looking out for the welfare of their men has always been a strong point with the Marine Corps, and the men are taught from the first day of their enlistment that their officers are not only competent but willing, to observe every precaution necessary for the preservation of the health of their commands. The high state of military discipline is also responsible, in part, for the excellent state of hygiene observed among the rank and file of the Marines acting on detached service with unhealthy environments. No cases of serious nature have been under observation among the Marine battalion since its cantonment at Cavite.

Sharp action was taken by Gen. Otis not long before his departure which ought to make things go more smoothly with his successor. According to the Manila "Freedom," on March 20 Gen. Otis summoned the leaders of the so-called Liberal party to appear before him, to answer to the many charges that have been brought against them. The Liberals consist of a certain class of educated Tagals and mestizos, who do not countenance Catholicism as it exists in the islands, and who openly boast of their disregard for any form of government now extant in the islands. They are a sort of semi-cultured, cigarette-smoking individuals who lay great stress on the independence of their thought, and their socialistic views place them on the same plane with the Nihilists of Russia or the Commune of France. Inflammatory editorials, written to excite the ignorant to acts of violence have appeared from time to time in the La Patria, El Liberal and El Grito del Pueblo, organs of the Liberals. Gen. Otis brought the interview to an end by declaring that they would have to sign certain documents, declaring their loyalty to the United States, and their determination to avoid any complicity with the insurgents in the future.

We note that by orders No. 165, issued from Headquarters, Division of Cuba, cockfighting in Cuba is prohibited after June 1, the penalty being \$500. We see in the Manila papers that prize fighting under the disguise of boxing matches is flourishing in Manila, and "knock outs" with the latest style of "half-arm jolts" are of frequent occurrence. Perhaps these athletic diversions in the Philippines have a higher value as preservatives of law and order than appears at first sight, if as Lieut. George H. Knox, of the 7th Inf., is quoted as saying, the Filipinos, though not afraid of knives or firearms, are in "mortal dread of a hard fist." Perhaps the time will come when it may be expedient to have great sparring contests throughout the Philippines to impress the natives with the awfulness of the American fist. Our champion pugilists whose occupation is now threatened by State restrictions might be utilized in exhibitions on the great Luzon fete days, and the spectacle of one of our heavy weights knocking out a hundred Filipinos in as many minutes might conduce to a healthier appreciation of the inevitable dominancy of the white man.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation Bill as it passed the Senate on May 14 contains the following amendments:

Provided, That in lieu of traveling expenses and all allowances whatsoever connected therewith, including transportation of baggage, officers of the Navy traveling from point to point within the United States under orders shall hereafter receive mileage at the rate of eight cents per mile, distance to be computed by the shortest usually traveled route; but in cases where orders are given for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, direct that actual and necessary expenses only be allowed. Actual expenses only shall be paid for travel under orders outside the limits of the United States in North America.

Ocean and lake surveys: For hydrographic surveys, and for the purchase of nautical books, charts and sailing directions, and freight and express charges on the same, \$100,000. (This is in lieu of the appropriation of \$10,000 for special ocean surveys alone.)

Hereafter electricians at the navy yards in the Bureau of Yards and Docks shall be of the first and second grade, the first grade to have an annual salary of one thousand two hundred dollars and the second grade to have an annual salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars; and said electricians shall be assigned, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, to the several navy yards.

The expenditure of the appropriations heretofore provided under the head of Public Works in the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the naval station, Port Royal, South Carolina, are left in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, who is hereby authorized and directed to forthwith examine into the expediency of changing said station to some point in the State of South Carolina at or near the city of Charleston, and, if the Secretary on such examination shall decide that such change is expedient and desirable, he is authorized to expend the money heretofore appropriated upon such new naval station and a dock therefor having thirty feet depth of water on the sill at mean high tide; and for the purchase of a site for the same he is authorized to expend out of said appropriation a sum not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars.

And the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a board of naval officers to determine the desirability of locating and constructing a dry dock on the Columbia river, Oregon, and to report such findings to the next session of Congress; and the sum of one thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of said board.

The President is hereby authorized to purchase from the Government of Spain, for a sum not to exceed two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, the ten-thousand-ton steel floating dry dock belonging to that Government and now in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, and the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of said dock and for transferring and mooring the same in such location as may be determined upon by the President.

Whenever any naval cadet shall have finished four years of his undergraduate course of six years the succeeding appointment may be made from his Congressional district or at large in accordance with existing law.

The appointees to follow the two classes of cadets now at sea may enter the Academy during the present fiscal year and those to succeed the class which is now finishing its four years of study shall be appointed before March fourth, next, to enter the Academy during the year nineteen hundred and one.

During a period of twelve years from the passage of this Act any naval officer on the retired list may, on his own application, be ordered to provide further, that he be able to perform at sea or on shore, and while so employed shall receive the pay and allowances of an officer on the active list.

Armor and Armament: Toward the armament and armor of domestic manufacture for the vessels authorized by Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-five; for those authorized by the Act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six; for those authorized by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven; for those authorized by the Act of May fourth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; for those authorized by the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and for those authorized by this Act, four million dollars: Provided, That in contracts for armor plate for any of the vessels above mentioned, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure armor of the best quality at an average rate not to exceed four hundred and forty-five dollars per ton of two thousand and four hundred and forty pounds, including royalties. If, after due advertisement, the Secretary of the Navy should be unable to contract for such armor designated above, then, and in that event, the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to procure armor of the best quality for the battle ships Maine, Ohio, and Missouri, now awaiting armor, and to pay therefor not to exceed five hundred and forty-five dollars per ton of two thousand and four hundred and forty pounds; and the probable time at which the best modern armor plate could be produced at said factory and ready for delivery, and in no case shall a contract be made for the construction of a hull of any vessel authorized by this Act, or either of the Acts heretofore cited, until a contract has been made for the armor of such vessel: Provided, That no contract for armor shall be made in advance of the requirements of the vessels under construction.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to contract for five submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type of the most improved design, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy thousand dollars each: Provided, That such boats shall be similar in dimensions to the proposed new Holland, plans and specifications of which were submitted to the Navy Department by the Holland Torpedo Boat Company November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. The said new contract and the submarine torpedo boats covered by the same are to be in accordance with the stipulations of the contract of purchase made April eleventh, nineteen hundred, by and between the Holland Torpedo Boat Company, represented by the secretary of said company, the party of the first part, and the United States, represented by the Secretary of the Navy, the party of the second part.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to cause construction of vessels fitted to transport two, four, and six submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, respectively, and to lower and hoist them with the utmost expedition, said vessels to carry also such guns as may be best suited to their uses as armed craft to be used also as transports of submarine torpedo boats. The Secretary of the Navy is also directed to cause plans and estimates to be made for the conversion of one or more transports now belonging to the United States, and which he may deem best suited for such conversion, into transports for the conveyance of submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type.

The appropriation of \$500,000 to be expended at the discretion of the President was stricken out; also the

section providing that Sec. 13 of the Personnel bill be so amended as to provide "that nothing therein contained shall operate to reduce the pay which, but for the passage of said act, would have been received by any commissioned officer at the time of its passage or thereafter." \$4,800 was added for water mains at the naval training station. The pay of the electricians at the navy yards was increased to \$1,800. \$45,000 was added for railroad and rolling stock at the Portsmouth yard. The items of \$100,000 for barracks in place of the receiving ships at New York and Mare Island were stricken out and \$4,700 added for improvements to buildings 12 and 23. \$30,000 was given for completing shop and office buildings at Washington yard, \$2,500 for ship furniture room in No. 30 at Norfolk and \$3,200 for alterations to No. 15. The appropriation for Port Royal was increased from \$227,000 to \$412,000. For the floor in the Key West machine shop \$3,000 is added. \$5,000 is given for a chapel at Mare Island.

The appropriation for the Navy Academy buildings was increased to \$8,000,000. The restriction as to the age of the assistant surgeons of the war with Spain who receive permanent commissions was reduced to forty years. A \$1,200 clerk was added for Port Royal. \$25,000 is provided for the Mare Island Marine Barracks, \$4,200 of it to restore the sewer system. The Secretary is authorized to use part of the \$60,000 appropriated for the naval militia in repairing the boilers of the U. S. S. Elfrida.

The bill provides that "the chief of the bureau of steam engineering shall be appointed from the line of officers of the Navy not below the grade of lieutenant-commander, and shall be a skillful engineer."

The section for the increase of the Navy provides for two seagoing battleships of 13,500 tons, costing, exclusive of arms and armament, \$3,600,000 each; three armored cruisers of 13,000 tons, costing, exclusive of armor and armament, \$4,200,000 each, and three protected cruisers of 8,000 tons, costing, exclusive of armament, \$2,800,000 each.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

In reply to a Senate resolution asking information about saloons in Manila the President has sent a copy of an order to Col. Williston, the Provost Marshal General of Manila, dated March 8, 1900, which with its endorsements shows that the traffic in wine, beer and liquor is now controlled under a rigidly enforced high-license system; that the number of places where liquor is sold has greatly decreased; that all such places are required to be closed at 8:30 in the evening on week days, and to be kept closed on Sundays, and that the orderly condition of the city compares favorably with cities of smaller size in the United States. The population of the city is not less than 400,000, and is estimated by some to be 600,000. The number of places where liquor is sold is very small compared with the number of people residing inside of the municipal limits.

Soldiers serving in the outlying provinces were wont to obtain passes to visit Manila after payment, which was apt to result in many cases of intoxication. This practice has been checked by orders issued to outlying commands. On Feb. 1, 1900, all licenses previously issued were revoked. Since then 158 have been granted. Compared with the previous year this is a decrease of 20 per cent, and the larger proportion is for the sale of wine, beer and the less intoxicating beverages. The native wine shops are conducted entirely by natives, Chinese and Mestizos, and the patrons are the same classes. None of these places are conducted as a wine shop alone, but are invariably associated with the sale of native food and the stock of liquor is always very small, in most cases not amounting to ten dollars.

The President in response to a resolution inquiring whether prisoners had been executed in Porto Rico by the garrote and why that mode of execution had been adopted, has transmitted to the Senate the reply of Brig.-Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor, stating that the executions of the five men at Ponce was in accordance with the legal method of capital punishment in force in the island and that the execution was accomplished decently and quietly and in strict conformity with the law. Gen. Davis says that he had investigated the matter of mechanical details and the physiological effect of the garrote, and was satisfied that between garroting and hanging, the former was less barbarous and revolting and insured almost instant death to the victim.

The following amendments intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill have been reported to the Senate and agreed to: To appropriate \$75,000 for a third-class revenue cutter for use on St. Mary's river, Mich.; and \$75,000 to purchase additional land for the Gettysburg National Park. Senator Lodge has submitted the following amendment to this bill:

To appropriate \$10,000 for an examination and survey of Boston Harbor, with a view of widening and deepening the channels from the navy yard to the ocean. And Senator McBride the following: Providing that homes for disabled U. S. soldiers and sailors shall be paid \$100 per annum for each soldier or sailor cared for. The Committee on Military Affairs has reported with amendment an amendment to this bill relative to the establishment of a soldiers' home on the Fort Sherman military reservation, Idaho. The Committee on Centennial of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in Washington has reported favorably an amendment to this bill appropriating \$10,000 to pay an architect, a landscape architect and a sculptor, to report plans for the enlargement of the Executive Mansion.

The Senate has set aside for the Grand Army of Republic the gallery known as the west reserved gallery and gentlemen's south gallery, for use by them exclusively on May 19 at 4 o'clock during the exercises attendant on the reception of a statue of Gen. U. S. Grant. A resolution has also been agreed to admitting to the floor of the Senate during the ceremonies the committee and officers of the G. A. R.

The House on Tuesday refused unanimous consent asked for by Mr. Overstreet, for the consideration of bill (S. 1938) authorizing the President to cause Henry Biederbeck, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, to be enlisted as first-class sergeants of the Signal Corps, retired. In connection with this bill Mr. Overstreet explained that the only other survivor of this famous expedition was Gen. Greeley, who had been rewarded with a Brigadier Generalship. If the men had been officers they would have retired, but in the case of enlisted men the law required thirty years' service. Mr. Bailey, in objecting, declared that there should be no retirement law. These men should be pensioned, not retired.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. 3763, to provide for the payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken for the Army within the limits of the

United States during the war with Spain. Also S. R. 121, for the appointment of first lieutenants of volunteers in the Signal Corps of the Army.

The Senate Committee on Claims has reported favorably H. R. 2824, to pay certain judgments against Capt. John C. Bates and Lieut. Jonathan A. Yeckley. The Senate bill, S. 1010, for the same purpose has therefore been postponed indefinitely.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported with amendments S. 415, granting a pension to John Roop, late engineer, U. S. N.

The Senate on report of the Indian Affairs Committee has referred to the Committee on Appropriations Mr. Shoup's amendment to the civil appropriation bill to appropriate \$4,752 to pay those Indians who served the U. S. under Gen. O. O. Howard in the war against the Nez Percés tribe.

The Senate has agreed to the report of a conference committee on the disagreeing vote of the two houses in regard to S. 2650, granting increase of pension to Katherine Taylor Dodge. The report makes the pension \$30 per month, with \$2 additional for a minor child. It has disagreed to the House amendment to S. 1781, granting increase of pensions to Julia MacN. Henry, and has appointed as conferees Senators Gallinger, Shoup and Turner.

The House has passed H. R. 5925 to authorize the detail of an officer of the retired list of the Army as Adjutant-General of the District of Columbia militia. Also H. R. 10149, providing for commutation of transportation and subsistence of officers and enlisted men of the United States. It allows 4 cents per mile commutation, but provides that the government may furnish both transportation and subsistence in kind. That if transportation without subsistence be furnished in kind, the officer or enlisted man shall be allowed 2 cents per mile. And that transportation and subsistence shall be furnished in kind for all sea travel for an officer or enlisted man discharged and re-enlisted abroad, shall, on final discharge from service, be entitled to transportation and subsistence or commutation therefor.

The House has passed the following pension bills: Granting \$40 per month to the widow of Col. Henry Douglass, 10th U. S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Major Clarence Mauck, 9th U. S. Cav.; \$17 to the widow of Alfred Townsend, late 1st Lieutenant, 18th U. S. Inf.; \$40 to the widow of Major James M. Robertson, 3d U. S. Art.; \$50 to the widow of Gustavus A. DeRussy, late Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols.; \$20 to the widow of Frank K. Upham, U. S. A., retired, and late treasurer of the Pacific Branch National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers; \$35 to the widow of Major Casper H. Conrad, 8th U. S. Inf.; \$40 and \$2 for each minor child to the widow of John D. Miley, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Vols.; \$35 to the widow of Capt. Bushrod B. Taylor, U. S. N.; \$30 to the widow of Commodore Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N.; \$50 to the widow of Col. Thomas G. Baylor, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A.; \$50 to the widow of Guy V. Henry, late Brigadier-General, U. S. A. and Major-General, U. S. V.

The Senate on May 16 took up Mr. Bacon's resolution for an investigation as to moneys received and expended in Cuba by the civil and military representatives of the United States. Mr. Bacon, addressing the Senate quoted Mr. Alger's order as Secretary of War, allowing compensation to the Commanding General of the division of Cuba, to the Commanding General of the Department of Havana, and to the Collector of Customs at Havana, of \$7,500, \$5,000 and \$3,500 per annum in addition to their army pay. He referred to subsequent allowances to the same officers for expenses, and said that those additional allowances were in violation of law.

"This," said he, "is a government of law, and no officer of the Government has a right to violate the law. I do not care how high that officer may be. When the Secretary of War made these additional allowances there was on the statute book a positive prohibition that he should not do it."

Mr. Bacon spoke of the recent defalcations in Cuba and went on to question the legality of Americans being in Cuba at all. "Are we there," he asked, "in the exercise of any war power? Certainly not. Are we there in possession of conquered territory? Certainly not. We stand pledged not to acquire Cuba. We were to go there, not to develop it or to educate it, but for the sole purpose of pacifying it. Where is the law that authorizes anybody to confer on a military officer in Cuba the title of Governor-General? Why do we delay in turning over Cuba to its own people?"

Referring to the Porter tariff in Cuba, Mr. Bacon said that it had been given out in the War Department that that tariff was to continue another year. "We have held control of that island," Mr. Bacon said, "for nearly two years, and now it is in contemplation, under Executive orders, that we shall hold it for at least another year. It may be said that we are not plundering the Cubans to the extent that the Spanish Government plundered them—that while Spain wrung from them \$40,000,000 a year, our wringing from them \$20,000,000 is not so bad."

Mr. Platt (Rep. Conn.), said that Mr. Bacon's speech should be replied to, and he therefore suggested that the resolution go over for the present, intimating that he would address the Senate upon it in a few days. The resolution went over.

The Senate has passed bills granting a pension of \$100 per month to the widow of General Lawton; \$20 to John Roop, late first assistant engineer, U. S. N.; \$20 to the widow of Samuel S. Brooks, late second assistant engineer, U. S. gunboat Carondelet; \$40 to the widow of Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d U. S. Inf.; \$12 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Williams, 1st U. S. Inf.; \$40 to the widow of Col. Henry Douglass, 10th U. S. Inf.; \$35 to the widow of Bushrod B. Taylor, U. S. N.; and \$25 to the widow of Commodore John St. Clair Chauncey, U. S. N.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 4630—Mr. Platt: For the relief of sick and wounded officers of the Army. That payments of mileage to sick and wounded officers of the Army for journeys performed prior to March 3, 1899, under verbal or written orders of the General commanding in the field or of surgeons in charge of hospitals, which journeys were subsequently approved by the Secretary of War, shall be passed by the accounting officers of the Treasury to the credit of the disbursing officers who made the payments; and where such mileage accounts have been disallowed by the Treasury accounting officers and the amount disallowed has been reported by any officer, he shall be reimbursed for the same on presentation of his claim to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

H. R. 11465—Mr. Kahn: Authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for those who volunteered and enlisted for the war with Spain and served beyond the term of their enlistment to help suppress the Philippine insurrection.

H. R. 11466—Mr. Crowley: Granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of war of 1861 to 1865 who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor.

H. R. 11512—Mr. Mercer, and S. 4637: For the relief of Richard H. Townley, a lieutenant (junior grade) on the retired list.

H. R. 11509—Mr. Morgan: To make Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Osborn a commander on the retired list.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The last two sections of the Army Reorganization bill, as it passed the Senate, are as follows:

"Sec. 18. That the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each territory from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and thirty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the thirty cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the congressional or territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

"Sec. 19. That section thirteen hundred and nineteen, chapter four, title 14, of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1319. Appointees shall be examined under regulations to be framed by the Secretary of War before they shall be admitted to the academy, and shall be required to be well versed in such subjects as he may, from time to time, prescribe."

Numerous applications are on file in the War Department for appointments to the Academy in case this should become a law. The first five sections of the bill provide for the reorganization of the staff corps as the bill as originally published here. Sections 7 to 13 inclusive provide for the increase and reorganization of the artillery. Sec. 14 provides for the veterinary corps. Sec. 15 authorizes the appointment of regimental chaplains, and sections 16 and 17 give increased rank to the Major General Commanding, and Sec. 17 to Gen. Corbin. It seems probable now that all that will be left of the bill when it leaves the House will be the artillery sections and those relating to the corps of cadets and to the Major General Commanding and the present Adjutant General. We shall next week publish it in full as it leaves the House Committee.

APPOINTEES TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following appointees to the Naval Academy were ordered before the examining board this week: F. F. Stutevant, Dadeville, Ala., 5th district; Fern W. Mitchell, Gadsden, Ala., 7th district; W. L. Friedell, Texarkana, Ark., 3d district, with McHenry L. Milner, of Milner, Ark., as alternate; R. A. Seager, Richmond, Ind., 6th district, with E. N. Whelsel of Fortville, Ind., as alternate; Roscoe Dillen, Camden, Ind., 9th district; C. N. Stanton, Centerville, Iowa, 8th district, with H. M. Hepburn of Clarinda, Iowa, as alternate; A. K. Shoup, Merrill, Iowa, 11th district, with John A. Green of Cherokee, Iowa, as alternate; Clarence A. Richards, Wellington, Kan., 7th district; Husband E. Kimmel, Henderson, Ky., 2d district; Donald B. Stafford, Alexandria, La., 4th district; Ralph S. Langley, Saginaw, Mich., 8th district, with Herbert Otto of Knoxville, Mich., as alternate; Robert B. Harris, Clarksdale, Miss., 3d district; John P. Golden, O'Neill, Neb., 6th district, with Nathan W. Post, North Platte, Neb., as alternate; Richard Philip McCullough, North Platte, N. J., 3d district, with Howard Kroehl, Asbury Park, N. J., as alternate; Charles Albert Shephardson, Smyrna, N. Y., 26th district; Cassius M. Cade, Shawnee, O. T., at large, with Earle C. Gothrie, O. T., as alternate; James Alvin Taylor, Indiana, Pa., 21st district; Walter J. Holland, Pittsburgh, Pa., 22d district; Cleon Wist Mouldin, Pickens, S. C., 3d district, with Frederick Eugene Pearson, Anderson, S. C., as alternate; William Colman McKinney, Arina, Tex., 5th district, with Mark Joseph Cline, McKinney, Tex., as alternate; Darrel P. Wickersham, Takoma, Wash., at large; Fred Ewing McMillen, Whitewater, Wis., 1st district. The following appointees will be examined September 1 next: Walter Emiel Kennedy, Superior, Wis., 10th district, with Clarence Grace, Su-Creek, Tenn., 1st district; Clarkson Potter Ryttenberg, Superior, Wis., as alternate; Ralph W. Crouch, Boones Brooklyn, N. Y., 6th district.

In a communication to Admiral Watson, Gen. John C. Bates, 1st Div., 8th Army Corps, under date of March 9, 1900, acknowledged the service rendered by the Navy in co-operation with the Army during the expedition to North and South Camarines. Comdr. Gheen, U. S. S. Marietta, directing the movements of the several transports, and on arriving in San Miguel Bay February 20, personally conducted the disembarkation of the force landed at the southwest corner of the bay, being assisted by Ensign White, U. S. N., and using the steam launch and boats of the Marietta, manned from the crew of the Marietta. At the same time, Lieut.-Comdr. Irwin, U. S. N., similarly conducted the landing of a force at the southwest corner of the bay, being assisted by Lieut. Price, U. S. N., and Ensign Graeme, U. S. N.

On the following day, the Marietta's launch towed a company in the Marietta's boats to Cabasso at the mouth of the Bicol river, where the troops were landed; then, the Montanes having grounded on the bar just outside the mouth of the river, the Marietta's launch took the two companies which the Montanes was towing and turned them over to the Baltimore which had already entered the river. Later the Baltimore having grounded about a mile below the point of disembarkation, the launch towed the four companies up to that point making several trips for that purpose. The gunboat Paragua, having arrived the night of February 21, took one company up to Nueva Caceres on the 22d, arriving there a few minutes before the marching column reached that point. Great difficulty having been experienced in getting supplies up the river, both the Paragua and launch of the Marietta towed up some much-needed rations and ammunition. In the disembarkation of troops near Daet and Mambuloa, North Camarines, on March 4, the troops were landed by the Paragua's and Marietta's launch. "Comdr. Gheen and Lieut. Althouse and the officers and men of the Marietta and Paragua most cheerfully and efficiently co-operated with my troops and complied with every request I made," is the compliment paid by General Bates.

The N. Y. Tribune says: "The credit for the discovery of the condition of affairs in Cuba belongs to Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, 47th Inf., the Chief of the Insular Bureau in the War Department. Colonel Edwards made the discovery, it is said, incidental to some other work he had on hand concerning Cuba and the tariff between that island and the United States. He rendered the Government valuable service in connection with the Bureau of Military Information. The experience and knowledge he gained at this time doubtless have proved of great value to Colonel Edwards in connection with his present work. He was serving with his regiment, the 23d, at Fort Clark, Texas, when the Spanish war broke out. Receiving a commission as major, he became chief of staff to Major-General J. J. Coppinger, and served in this capacity with distinction and efficiency at New Orleans, Tampa, Fernandina and

Huntsville. General Coppinger regards Colonel Edwards as one of the ablest officers in the service, and sure to do the right thing at the right time and place. When Maj.-Gen. Lawton was ordered to the Philippines, at his request Major Edwards accompanied him as his chief of staff. Colonel Edwards was with General Lawton throughout his operations on the island of Luzon during the season of 1899, and was assigned by General Lawton to command the center of General King's brigade when that officer fell ill. For his services in this campaign Colonel Edwards was made lieutenant-colonel of the 47th Inf. In addition to being his chief of staff, Colonel Edwards was an intimate personal friend of and stood very close to Lawton, who, in his turn, recognized Edward's capabilities and turned them to the utmost use.

Comdr. Tilley sends with his report of the hoisting of the flag at Tutuila, appearing elsewhere, an account by Asst. Surg. Blackwell of the trip to Manua. He says: "The group consists of three islands, Manua or Tan, Opu and Oloesga. Tan is the most eastern and the largest, containing 20 square miles. The other two contain four or five square miles. They are of volcanic origin, surrounded by coral reefs and rise boldly out of the sea; Tan to the height of 2,500 feet, and the others about 1,500 feet.

"The population of the Manua Islands is about 2,000. As they were first settled the inhabitants considered themselves superior to the people of the other islands. These islands have retained their native customs and manners better than any of the rest.

"The London Missionary Society, which sent the first missionary there in 1830, has done a great work among them. They have their churches and schools, and live happily and peacefully under the wise rulership of Moa, their Tuimamua or King, who is a fine-looking and very intelligent man."

The headquarters and Companies C and H, Seventh Inf., four commissioned officers, one acting assistant surgeon, and 255 enlisted men arrived at Vancouver barracks May 17.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Geo. H. Patton, 14th Inf., is stopping at 1008 Washington street, Bath, Me.

Brig.-Gen. T. M. Anderson, U. S. A., is at 3712 Hamilton street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major F. S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A., is a recent arrival in New York from Havana, Cuba.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey arrived at their home in Washington, D. C., May 16, from their Western and Southern trip.

Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N., has been elected chaplain of the Gloucester Naval Command of Spanish War Veterans.

Lieut. O. H. Rask, U. S. M. C., has taken station in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he has opened a recruiting office for the Marine Corps.

Lieut. H. G. Coll, 23d Inf., commissary of the regiment, a Georgian and a very capable officer, has been appointed captain and C. S., U. S. V.

Lieut. Bennett is still occupying the chair of Naval Science in Harvard College, which, until his illness, was filled by Lieut. Roy C. Smith.

Mrs. Oscar R. Koester will be during the stay of the Lancaster at the Boston Navy Yard at 130 High street, Charlestown.

Col. G. H. Burton, Inspector-General, U. S. A., is at the Grand Hotel, New York, awaiting the arrival of his family from Cuba. After their arrival he will soon return to Cuba.

Lieut.-Comdr. John E. Roller, U. S. N., who has been on the sick list for the last six weeks is still confined to his rooms at Filton Hall, Cambridge, by an acute attack of intercostal neuralgia.

Lieut.-Comdr. George W. Ments, U. S. N., has reported for duty at the Boston Navy Yard, and with his family is domiciled on the corner of Clarendon and Newbury streets.

The Rev. L. Delos Mansfield, father of the late Mrs. W. S. Worth, and of Mrs. W. H. Coffin, died at the quarters of Capt. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 11. The interment was at Oak Hill cemetery, Nyack-on-the-Hudson.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. A., reviewed the corps of cadets of the college of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, at the armory of the 9th Regiment, Wednesday evening, May 16. The military evolutions of the corps were under the direction of Col. Jas. W. Powell, U. S. A., and the display made by the boys was highly commendable.

Mrs. Joseph B. Murdock is visiting her sister, Mrs. Allan C. Kelton, who is living in old Cambridge during her husband's absence in the Philippines. As the New York, of which ship Lieut.-Comdr. Murdock is the executive officer, is to be in Boston to take part in the celebrations incident to Bunker Hill Day, Mrs. Murdock will extend her visit over that time.

Mrs. Pendleton, wife of Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, U. S. N. (shortly to command the U. S. S. Atlanta), has taken a house in Reading, Pa., where she will reside with her young son, who is connected with the Carpenter Steel Works of that city. Comdr. and Mrs. Pendleton's departure from the Washington Navy Yard is deeply regretted, as their home was considered "the bright spot" for all the officers of the post.

Mrs. Margaret Terry Biddle, wife of Capt. James Biddle, formerly of the 16th U. S. Inf., and mother of the wife of Lieut. John D. Barrette, 7th U. S. Art., died a few days since at her home in Detroit, Mich.

Gen. A. R. Chaffee, due in the United States from Cuba this week, will, it is expected, deliver a course of lectures on the lessons of the Spanish-American war in the Naval War College, Newport, during the summer.

Chaplain and Mrs. Tribon have recently changed their quarters at the Boston Navy Yard, moving from the house in the Chelsea end to one in the other end of the yard. The first one occupied by the chaplain was the one belonging to the civil engineer of the yard, but allotted to the chaplain when the yard was in such a state of inactivity that a civil engineer was not stationed there. The chaplain's present quarters are those formerly occupied by the assistant equipment officer.

The New York "Sun" continues to receive communications favoring Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis as the right man for the office of Vice-President. One letter says: "From any side you may view him he appears a manly man and combines all the characteristics that should make him most sought after as a Vice-Presidential candidate with a possibility of being President. I feel sure the veteran element of both the civil and Spanish-American wars would enthuse greatly at the prospect of his selection."

Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, U. S. N., has joined the Wabash at Boston, Mass.

Comdr. T. H. Stevens, U. S. N., sailed from San Francisco, Cal., May 11 for duty on the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. H. B. Farrar, 4th Art., of Fort Du Pont, Del., is a recruit in Philadelphia and at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Lieut. B. H. Watkins, 15th Inf., arrived this week at Fort Porter, N. Y.

Among those presented at Buckingham Palace, London, May 14, was Mrs. Wheaton, wife of Major-Gen. Frank Wheaton, U. S. A.

Asst. Surg. Geo. F. Freeman, U. S. N., recently on duty at the Naval Hospital, Washington, has joined the Essex at Norfolk, Va.

Capt. John Cotter and Lieuts. C. F. Crain and D. T. Moore, 15th Inf., with Co. M, are recent arrivals at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Major T. B. Mott, U. S. A., late of Major-Gen. Merritt's staff, sailed for Paris, France, this week, for duty at the U. S. Legation there.

Major-Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., Mrs. Merritt and her mother, Mrs. Norman Williams, arrived in Europe this week for an extended tour, including the Paris Exposition.

Major J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., and Capt. A. C. Taylor, 2d Art., are recent transfers from the California to the District of Columbia Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Col. Edward J. Booth of Burlington, Vt., has just received a medal from the British government for honorable service during the Fenian raid of 1870. At that time, when a mere boy of 17 years of age, he served as a private in Capt. Mayne's company, in the 52d battalion of Canadian Volunteers.

Lieut. James M. Grimes, U. S. N., retired, is a resident of Peoria, Ill., his house address being 306 Knoxville avenue. Lieut. Grimes has become of considerable note in the local politics of his native town, and has been of no little assistance with the congressional delegation from that part of Illinois, his influence being consistently on the side of Naval expansion.

Surgeon Henry B. Fitts, U. S. N., is now carrying on a tour of duty at the Marine Barracks, Sitka, Ala. The duty at that far-away station is at times most interesting to the student, and Surgeon Fitts has gathered much valuable and interesting data bearing on the ethnology of the aborigines of that portion of our great northwest possession.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending May 16: Major C. H. Whipple, U. S. A.; Capt. A. M. Fuller, U. S. A.; and Mrs. Fuller; Medical Inspector J. C. Wise, U. S. A.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Gen. R. Murray, U. S. A.; Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, U. S. A.; Lieut. B. M. Koehler, U. S. A.

The New York "Herald," in an article recently, spoke of Lieut. W. W. Gilmer's many entertainments on board the Receiving Ship Franklin, at Norfolk Navy Yard. A correspondent mentioning this writes that "Lieut. Gilmer is a great society leader, and among his many talents he is celebrated throughout the Navy as an adept with the needle. His fancy sewing has been exhibited in Norfolk at the Charity Bazaar."

The John Hopkins University expedition to Baltimore to observe the solar eclipse will work in unison with the U. S. Naval observatory and will include Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Professor of Physics; Dr. N. E. Darsy, Associate in Physics; L. E. Jewell, Assistant in Practical Photography and Spectroscopy; and Herbert M. Reese, W. B. Huff, L. A. Parsons, and N. E. Gilbert of the graduate department of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy.

The following are among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending May 9: Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. H. Bean, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. Parsons, U. S. A.; Major G. P. Borden, U. S. A.; Admiral J. A. Howell, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. E. Parmenter, U. S. N., and Mrs. Parmenter; Col. J. I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Ensign J. E. Walker, U. S. N.; Commander S. W. Nichols, U. S. N., and Mrs. S. W. Nichols; Dr. S. G. Evans, U. S. N., and Mrs. Evans.

The State of Washington Commandery of the Loyal Legion has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Commander, George Browne; Senior Vice Frederick William Sparling; Junior Vice, Charles Willis Snyder; Recorder, Jacob Edmond Noel; Registrar, Benjamin Looker Harvey; Treasurer, Philip Vanderbilt Caesar; Chancellor, John Butman Cromwell; Chaplain, Lemuel Henry Wells; Council, George Henry Boardman, Wallace H. Jennings, Charles W. Thompson, Alfred Virgil Hayden, Eugene Merwin Carr.

A Fort Leavenworth correspondent writes: "Among the visitors Sunday was Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav. The Colonel is looking well. Major J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf., has left with 118 men for the two battalions of his regiment serving in Cuba. Lieut. John J. Oliver, 27th U. S. V., has arrived from Manila, after an absence of nearly a year. John, as he is familiarly called by the men, looks as if he is enjoying splendid health. His old friends were all pleased to meet him and give a comrade's shake by the hand. Lieut. Parker, 1st Inf., has returned from a two month's leave. Major John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., has arrived from San Francisco and is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Barnhart. The Major has improved in health very much since his departure from Manila, and looks much better than he did last fall when he left to join his regiment in Manila.

Lieut. Edwin Landon, 4th U. S. Art., and Margaret Louise Sanford, eldest daughter of Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. A. (retired), were married in Litchfield, Conn., May 15, in St. Michael's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Storrs O. Seymour. The church was beautifully trimmed with flowers and palms and was well filled with the large number of invited guests and acquaintances. The best man was Frank Longfellow Carter of Portland, Me. The ushers were Lieut. George T. Howell, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Willets Point, N. Y.; Charles H. Woodruff, Jr., Frederick S. Woodruff and Lewis B. Woodruff of New York City, the three last named being cousins of the bride. The bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Minturn Sanford, sister of the bride; Miss Lucia McQueen Landon of Michigan, sister of the groom; Miss Pearl Livingston Underwood, of New York and Litchfield, and Miss Sara Otis Amory of Chicago. The bride was dressed in white satin with Brussels lace and wore a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms. She carried bride roses. The reception and wedding breakfast followed the ceremony, at the house of the bride's parents, Colonel and Mrs. Sanford. The wedding trip was the orthodox drive to Sharon. From there they started for Fort Caswell, N. C., of which post Lieut. Landon is in command.

PERSONAL.

P. A. Surg. Brownell, U. S. N., reported for duty at the training station, Newport, R. I., May 10.

Commander C. W. Rae, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Rae are at Newport News, Va.

Rear Admiral O'Neill, U. S. A., and Mrs. O'Neill will pass most of the summer at the Chevy Chase Inn, just outside of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Swift, wife of Capt. Eben Swift, U. S. A., will leave Washington, D. C., in June with her children and will join Capt. Swift in Porto Rico.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Major Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., is now on a visit to her sister at Norfolk, Va. Major Mercer is in the Philippines.

Mrs. Noble, widow of the late Capt. Noble, U. S. A., is in Washington, D. C., at 2,001 I. street, N. W. Her sister, Miss Brown, is with her.

Capt. William F. Stewart, 4th Art., commandant of Fort Howard, Md., rejoined there this week from a short leave.

Mrs. Frank Ogden is passing a few weeks at 1,334 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Ogden is a daughter of the late Gen. John Quitman, U. S. A.

Pay Inspector James Hoy, U. S. Navy, Mrs. and the Misses Hoy will pass the summer at Bar Harbor, Maine, leaving Washington early in June.

Lieut. Louis R. Chester, U. S. N., retired, resides in one of the pleasantest suburbs of Philadelphia, his address being Roxborough, Philadelphia, Pa.

Major-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, when in New York for rest and recuperation, will be banqueted by Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., a prominent organization in all good works.

Surgeon J. Evelyn Page, U. S. N., whose recent marriage was noted in the Journal, has been assigned to duty on the U. S. T. S. Pensacola, stationed at Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Harbor, Cal.

Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Schofield passed several days in Washington, D. C., at the Arlington Hotel. They will pass the summer at Bar Harbor, Maine.

The engagement has just been announced of Lieut. George T. Scott, U. S. A., and Miss Leila Grantland Voorhies of San Francisco. Lieut. Scott is a son of Senator Scott of West Virginia.

Mrs. Haines, wife of Lieut. J. T. Haines, U. S. A., who has passed the winter in Washington, D. C., will leave June 1 for Haulock, Neb., where she will pass the summer.

Mrs. William H. Eldridge, the mother of the late Capt. Eldridge, U. S. A., has recovered from a severe attack of the grippe and has moved from her DeSales street home to 3,017 O. street, West Washington, D. C.

Surgeon A. R. Wentworth, U. S. N., is attached to the old Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and has become very much attached to the station owing to the uniform good health enjoyed by the enlisted men on the Receiving Ship.

Mrs. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles, U. S. Navy, gave several handsome entertainments at her residence, 1,733 Washington, D. C., in honor of her brother, Governor Roosevelt of New York and his wife, who were her guests.

Captain William P. Randall, U. S. N., retired, will leave Washington, D. C., on May 19 for his summer home at New Bedford, Mass. Captain Randall has been under treatment for his eyes which have troubled him since his attack of grippe.

Comdr. A. V. Wadhams, U. S. N., is in command of the U. S. Training Ship Monongahela, lately arrived at the New York Navy Yard, and will probably retain the command during the overhauling made necessary by long and arduous service during the last two or three years.

The engagement of much interest at the Capitol is that of Miss Jeannette McCook, daughter of Gen. Alexander McCook, U. S. A., and Mr. George T. Dunlop, Jr., of Georgetown, West Washington, D. C. Major George Dunn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn, have arrived from Cuba and are visiting the parents of Mrs. Dunn, Representative and Mrs. Dalmell.

The old naval name of David D. Porter has been revived in the Navy during the present year by the appointment into the Marine Corps of Lieut. David D. Porter, and his assignment to duty at Cavite, P. I. This young officer is a grandson of the late Admiral Porter, and he is said to inherit many of the characteristics of his noted grandfather.

The President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner on May 11, in honor of Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt. President McKinley took Mrs. Roosevelt to dinner, while Governor Roosevelt escorted Mrs. McKinley. The Cabinet officers and their wives were all present. The other guests were Senator Depew, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Commander Cowles, Mr. W. and Mrs. Cowles, and Mr. Henry White, Secretary United States, Embassy at London.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lockerman Taylor have issued cards for the marriage of Miss Harriet Eugenia Dyer and Mr. Theodore Hazeltine Price, on Monday, May 28, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York City. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Dyer are both daughters of the late Gen. Alexander B. Dyer, U. S. A. Mrs. Taylor will give up her New York house after the wedding and return to London. Mr. and Mrs. Price will sail for England, May 30, and will visit Mr. and Mrs. Taylor in their London home.

Mrs. Webster, wife of Commander Webster, U. S. N., gave a very pleasant lunch at the Jefferson, Richmond, Va., on May 10, in honor of Mrs. H. A. Field, the bride of Lieut. Harry A. Field, U. S. N. The guests included, beside the bride, Mrs. P. O. Pope, wife of Col. Pope, U. S. M. C. Mrs. Bryan, wife of Passed Asst Paymaster Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., of the Brooklyn, Mrs. Tom Bolling, Miss Annie Rose Walker. Miss Webster assisted her mother in doing the honors of the table.

Lieut. Comdr. T. F. Burgdorf, U. S. N., is at present attached to the U. S. S. Oregon, on the Asiatic station, and following a tour of duty at Hong Kong, China in connection with fitting for commission the various captured gunboats under repairs at that point, Lieut. Comdr. Burgdorf has been of great assistance in the work of refitting the ships at Cavite for the task of repairing the smaller ships on the station.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a letter approving the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers that the Treasury Department be directed to make the following allowances for expenditures by Engineer officers: \$228.51 to Lieut.-Col. W. A. Jones, paid for mileage and disallowed owing to a clerical error; \$50 due Major H. M. Adams for money expended in repairing the U. S. Schooner Brenda, damaged in a storm; \$31.92 paid by Major C. McD. Townsend for mileage.

Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d Cav., rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., May 18 from a short leave.

Lieut. Hawkins, 15th Inf., is a recent arrival with Co. G of his regiment at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

Lieut. Matt. H. Signor, U. S. N., accompanied by his wife, of Lexington, Neb., are sojourning at the Gerard Hotel, West 44th St. New York.

Under recent orders Capt. R. M. Rogers, and Lieut. L. C. Brown, 2d Art., change base from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Fremont, Land's End, S. C.

Col. William S. Muse, U. S. M. C., has reported to the commandant and assumed his duties as commanding officer at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island.

Mrs. Kent, wife of Lieut. William D. Kent, 23d Inf., U. S. A., has arrived in Washington, D. C., and at her home, 825 East Capitol street. Lieut. Kent is with his regiment at Jolo, Philippine Islands.

We are in receipt of a neat roster of the clerks and messengers on duty at headquarters, Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, headed by Mr. Francis H. Randolph, chief clerk.

Major E. B. Robertson, 15th Inf., on completion of duty at Bismarck, N. D., where he now is, will go to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty at the headquarters of his regiment.

Mr. Charles M. Dally, representing Hartley & Graham, Remington Arms Co., and the Union Metallic Cartridge Co. interests, has removed from New York City to his summer residence, 68 High street, Orange, N. J.

Lieut. William H. Wilson, Co. H, 43d Inf., U. S. V., Capt. of the Port, Coll. Customs and Int. Revenue, at Laguan, Isle of Samar, writes that he is enjoying the best of health and that every member of his company is able to report for duty.

The Havana "Post" says: "It is stated that when Winston Churchill entered Ladysmith with the victorious British army he shed tears, but that the populace did not notice his grief, as they were looking for the man who could shed biscuits."

President McKinley has been invited to attend the banquet and reception to be given to Gen. E. S. Otis at Rochester, N. Y., on his arrival there. It is doubtful if he will attend, but the regular Army will be well represented.

Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 15th Inf., lately at Governor's Island, is a recent arrival at Fort McPherson, Ga.

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th Art., lately visiting relatives at 661 South Carolina avenue, Washington, D. C., is due at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in a few days.

Governor Roosevelt of New York visited Fort Myer May 10 and witnessed many remarkable exhibitions of horsemanship and evolutions. In the evening he was the guest of honor at a reception given by Capt. W. S. Cowles, U. S. N., and Mrs. Cowles.

The tablet in honor of Lieut.-Col. John J. Breckon was unveiled in Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers College, N. J., on May 10. Lieut. Percy H. Breckon, the Colonel's brother, was a guest of honor on the occasion. He is an officer in the Revenue Cutter Service.

At the annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club of the City of New York, May 12, the following officers were elected: For Governors to serve three years—Gen. J. Fred Pierson, U. S. V.; Asst. Engr. Orleans Longacre, U. S. V.; Lieut. Chas. H. Brantingham, U. S. N.; Major L. L. Seaman, U. S. V.; Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, N. G. N. Y.

In the Army and Navy Journal of September 28, 1898, can be found an illustration and description of a new aerial apparatus to be used in place of a captive balloon for military purposes. Its inventor, "Lieut. Baden-Powell of the Scots Guards," has since made his name known the world over by his stubborn defence of Mafeking, South Africa.

Major Geo. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., a recent arrival in New York from Cuba, en route to Washington, D. C., is quoted as saying: "Santiago is in an excellent sanitary condition, thanks to the efficient system of cleaning inaugurated by Gen. Leonard Wood. There has been no case of yellow fever there since Dec. 27, 1898, and that was brought in on a vessel." He will return to Cuba May 30 for duty at headquarters, Dept. of Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Secretary of War Root has approved the erection of the Fifth Army Corps monument, which Gen. Butterfield of New York will have placed in the cemetery in Fredericksburg, Va., as a memorial to the soldiers who fell in the battle of Fredericksburg. Gen. Longstreet and other prominent Southern veterans are expected to be present at its unveiling, with President McKinley, Secretary Root and Gen. Miles and other Union veterans.

Lieut. Harry A. Ely, of the 46th U. S. V. Inf., now in the Philippines, is plaintiff in a suit and also defendant in a cross action, both of which were called in the New York City Court on May 8. Counsel for Ely called attention to the fact that his client had served his country with distinction through the Cuban campaign and was on the firing line in the Philippines when Gen. Lawton was killed. It would be unfair, he said, to take advantage of his absence under these circumstances. Judge Conlan summarily adjourned the case until October, when Lieut. Ely is expected home. He said with emphasis that no advantage would be taken of an American volunteer in his court. The litigants left court amid cheers from a score of lawyers.

Mr. and Mrs. Poulney Bigelow invited their friends to a house warming at their residence in London, 10 Elm Park Gardens, S. W., on Friday afternoon, May 11, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow have an assured position in London society and are among the most popular members of the charming American set which has grown up in the English capital. Both of them have made a reputation in literary circles and Mr. Bigelow is widely known for his various works and his frequent contributions to current literature, one of the most recent of which is an article in Lady Churchill's Anglo-Saxon magazine. If Mr. Bigelow is sometimes disposed to be critical upon his countrymen he is a thorough American in spirit.

The Burlington, Vt., "Free Press" says: Col. Edward J. Booth of this city has just received a medal from the English government for honorable service during the Fenian raid of 1870. At that time, when a mere boy of 17 years of age, he served as a private in Capt. Mayne's company (Waterloo, P. Q.), in the 52 battalion of Canadian Volunteers. The medal is of silver, and was given by Queen Victoria. On one side is a picture of the Queen, and on the other the English and Canadian flags, surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the rim appears the name, rank and regiment. This is suspended from a scarlet and white ribbon upon which is a silver clasp bearing the words "Fenian Raid, 1870." This medal is similar to those issued to men who fought in all the English wars since the Crimean, and to be the possessor of one is an honor of which any soldier may well be proud. Col. Booth is an A. D. C. on the staff of the Governor of Vermont.

Gen. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., and family are spending the summer at Stockbridge, Mass.

Capt. L. F. Burnett, U. S. A., is at Hotel Metropole, Oakland, Cal.

Gen. S. Van Vliet, U. S. A., has left Washington, D. C., for Shrewsbury, N. J.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., left Sacket Harbor, N. Y., this week on a short leave.

Mrs. D. L. Tate left Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, May 9 for the home of her parents at Scranton, Pa.

Medical Inspector W. H. Jones, U. S. N., retired, has become a resident of Bethlehem, Pa., his address being 131 Wall street.

Capt. C. W. Harrold, U. S. A., who has been at Victoria, Fla., has changed his address to Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. E. O. Gibson, U. S. A., is stopping at Norwich, N. Y. It has been erroneously stated that he was at Norwich, Conn.

The departure of Major T. Bentley Mott from Governors Island for duty at Paris, France, was much regretted by the islanders, as he was exceedingly popular.

Capt. Jas. T. Dean, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Brooke, has taken charge of small arms practice matters in the Department of the East.

Paymaster Robert B. Rodney, U. S. N., retired, makes his permanent residence in Washington, his address being 733 Thirteenth street, N. W.

Lieut. Albert A. Ackerman, U. S. N., is on duty at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., as Inspector of Ordnance and Equipment work.

Paymaster S. L. Heap, U. S. N., has been transferred from the Baltimore to the U. S. S. Oregon on account of the detachment of the former ship for return to the United States.

The fund for the purpose of placing busts of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan in Memorial Hall, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, has been increased by a check from President McKinley for \$500.

Army officers lately registering in New York are Capt. A. M. Fuller, Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, Capt. D. Du B. Gaillard, Major W. H. H. Crowell, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. T. Dean, Waldorf Astoria.

There will be no retirements for age in the Pay Corps the present year, the next retirement being that of Pay Inspector H. G. Colby, U. S. N., who arrives at the retiring age on the fourth of next March.

A large contingent of U. S. Troops will be encamped at Rochester, N. Y., during the reception in that city to Major-Gen. Otis, and will participate in the ceremonies.

Gen. Theodore Schwan, U. S. A., arrived in San Francisco from Manila on May 15, on the transport Thomas, en route to report to the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington, D. C.

A new law went into force in Russia on May 5, abolishing transportation to Siberia and arbitrary exile without judicial inquiry. It is regarded as preparatory to the complete abolition of the Siberian exile system.

Lieut. Milton E. Reed, U. S. N., has been transferred from the New Orleans to the Brooklyn and assigned to line duties. Since his arrival on the Asiatic station Lieut. Reed's health has somewhat improved.

Comdr. John N. Quackenbush, U. S. N., retired, is living at the Atlantic Hotel, Ocean City, Md. Comdr. Quackenbush was retired in 1895 and has been residing at Ocean City most of the time since then.

Rear Admiral F. V. McNair, U. S. N., reaches the retiring age of sixty-two years on the thirtieth of next January, when he will be placed on the retired list of the Navy after an active life of more than 47 years.

Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., is attached to the U. S. S. Indiana as executive officer, and will probably remain afloat until his full tour of sea service has been completed. Lieut. Comdr. Dillingham's present duty began in August 1897.

Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, U. S. N., remains on duty as government Inspector of Construction at the works of the Bath Company, and has under his charge the Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cleveland and Connecticut.

First Lieut. Chas. H. Lyman, U. S. M. C., is in command of the Marine Guard on the U. S. S. Buffalo, and will make the cruise of that ship instead of receiving an assignment for duty at Cavite as was expected last month.

Capt. G. C. Reiter, U. S. N., is on duty connected with fitting the Battleship Wisconsin for sea at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. The Wisconsin will hardly be ready for commission before late the coming autumn.

Paymaster Charles S. Williams, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., will have completed 20 years service in the Navy on June 16 next. He relieved Pay Director Hendee as general storekeeper at the Boston Navy Yard April 11, 1899.

Brevet Captain Horace C. Du Val, of the 9th Co., 7th regiment, New York, has resigned after 30 years of service. He became Corporal in 1872, Sergeant in 1883 and 1st Lieutenant in 1887. His retirement is due to the pressure of private business.

Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Richman, U. S. N., has been detailed for service on the Newark, and is the Executive officer of that ship. The Newark will be the flagship of Rear Admiral Kemp, having for her station the principal ports of Japan and some of the Treaty Ports of China.

Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Worthington, U. S. N., is in charge of the inspection of materials connected with the construction of the steam machinery and boilers of the various ships under contract. Lieut. Comdr. Worthington makes his headquarters at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Washington, D. C.

Capt. H. S. Ross, U. S. N., retired, is spending a prolonged leave of absence abroad, and it is understood to be his intention to return to the United States in the early autumn. Capt. Ross's address during his absence from the country, is in care of the Hamilton Trust Company, 191 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, wife of Lieut. C. McK. Saltzman, is the guest of her father, Lieut.-Col. R. I. Eskridge, at the Presidio, San Francisco. Lieut. Saltzman's promotion took him from the 1st Cav. at Fort D. A. Russell to the 9th Cav. at Fort Apache, Ariz. Mrs. Saltzman will go direct to Fort Apache from San Francisco.

Mrs. Gove, the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Chas. A. Gove, U. S. N., has been spending a pleasant visit at Fortress Monroe, but left for Annapolis early last week. Lieut. Comdr. Gove has been on duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard in connection with fitting for sea the Battleship Kentucky, now approaching completion at the Newport News Shipyard.

CHAPTER HOUSE FOR THE D. A. R.

The old city of Hudson, N. Y., is rejoicing over the generosity of one of its children to whom it is indebted for a public building to be used as a Chapter House by the Society of Hendrick Hudson Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, organized in 1895, through the exertion and influence of Mrs. Frederick J. Collier. A year or two after the foundation of the chapter, a free library was established, under the auspices and control of the members, the books being collected and arranged in the basement of one of the public school buildings. In 1896, Dr. H. Lyle Smith, a physician of the city, returned from a summer vacation in Europe, and in his hours of idleness wrote a synopsis of his travel and donated the copyright to the society, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to a fund for erecting a chapter building for the uses of the society, and which might contain a library. The little book was sold readily, reaching the third edition. A copy fell into the hands of Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, of New York City, who is herself a member of the society of D. A. R. In the spring of 1899 she met Dr. Smith, and being so impressed by the landability of the scheme, donated a large sum of money to be expended for a Chapter House.

The building, erected in 1811 by her grandfather, Robert Jenkins, third mayor of the city, and in which she was born was purchased, and after much improvement, renovation and enlargement, was donated to Hendrick Hudson Chapter, D. A. R., to be preserved as a monument to Seth and Robert Jenkins, first and third mayors of the city, and devoted to use as a chapter building. It is 120 feet long by 50 feet wide and contains a library, fitted with all modern improvements and shelving, a reading-room, foyer and auditorium, capable of seating 328 guests with stage, scenery, dressing-rooms, complete in every detail, as a hall for lectures, concerts and theatrical performances. On the second floor is a large museum, the executive rooms of the society and the toilets. Above these, in the third story, are the quarters of the janitor. In the basement are the dining-rooms and kitchen, with all the appurtenances of a well ordered house. The entire building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity and gas; in fact, nothing has been forgotten or omitted to complete each and every detail.

In the foyer, above a magnificent colonial mantel, upon the hearth of which glows the Yule log, is imbedded a bronze tablet, to the memories of Seth and Robert Jenkins, and stating the fact of the gift to the society and the name of the donor. A "grandfather's" clock ticks upon the landing of the grand staircase, at the side of a commemorative window in cathedral glass, given to Dr. Smith by the society in recognition of his efforts in behalf of the Chapter Building Fund.

The furnishing of the different rooms is in the "olden" style, the paper upon the walls dating back a hundred years. Here and there stands a chair that has held the beauty and the chivalry of days long gone, while from the walls treasures from the pencils of some of the great painters of the world look down and smile as if recalling memories of colonial days. Mrs. Hartley's generosity has not ceased with the gift of the building. Many tokens have come from her hand to beautify and adorn, and these have been supplemented by donations from members of the society and friends interested in the work the organization hopes to accomplish.

On Tuesday evening, May 15, dedicatory exercises were held, and the deed of the property passed to the society. The following was the programme for the evening: Orchestra, "Pilgrim's Chorus." "America," Hendrick Hudson Chapter Choral Club and audience. Invocation, the Rev. John Chester, D. D., of New York. Introductory remarks, Dr. H. Lyle Smith, 1811-1900, address by the Mayor, the Hon. Charles S. Harvey. Presentation of gift, Mrs. Frances C. W. Hartley. Acceptance by Regent of Chapter, Mrs. John W. Gillette. "The battle hymn of the Republic," solo, by Mr. Walter H. Melroy, tenor at the Garden City Cathedral, N. Y., audience joining in chorus. Address by Col. Walter A. Logan, Address by Mrs. Samuel Verplank, New York State Regent. The Star Spangled Banner. Benediction.

The following days to these exercises were devoted to a Colonial Fete, consisting of exhibits in the museum, plays in the auditorium, suppers and social intercourse. This building is the second in this country, owned by a D. A. R. society. In beauty and completeness it far surpasses its predecessor, the first Chapter House, located in the South.

FROM THE BALTIMORE.

A correspondent writing to the Army and Navy Journal from on board the U. S. S. Baltimore under date of Yokohama, Japan, April 19, says: Admiral Watson has just transferred his flag to this ship for the homeward trip through the Mediterranean. Capt. Forsyth having been his chief-of-staff has been transferred from the Brooklyn with him, and Capt. Thomas has taken command of the Brooklyn. Admirals Remy and Kempff arrived yesterday. Remy has hoisted his flag on the Brooklyn and Kempff his flag on the Oregon, thus giving us the unusual sight in the Navy, of the blue, red and white Admiral's flags all flying at the same time; something I have never before seen in nearly 39 years of service. The Baltimore sails on May 1 for Kobe, homeward bound. We expect to touch at Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Aden, Suez. For the Mediterranean plans are not matured, but the Admiral has a free foot to go where he pleases and come home leisurely—Trieste, probably, then some Italian port, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Cherbourg or Havre (for the Exposition), Gravesend or Southampton (for a run to London), Queenstown and home. If we have time this may be varied by a trip to northern European ports, for which the Admiral has authority. His health is now very good. On his first arrival at Manila he did have a bad time for two or three months, but was never a day off duty (all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding). Everybody anticipates a very pleasant trip home, and we expect to make the United States between Sept. 1 and Oct. 1.

A NAVY WEDDING.

Lieut. M. H. Signor, U. S. N., was married on May 10 to Miss Sally Fearing Speer, daughter of Judge Emory Speer, the ceremony taking place at the Vineville residence of the bride's parents, "The Cedars," Macon, Ga. The spacious and picturesque grounds were brilliantly illuminated by electric lights and the spacious apartments were most beautifully decorated. The Rev. Charles H. Strong, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Savannah, was the officiating clergyman, and took his place in an exquisitely designed bower. At his feet was a white satin cushion upon which the bride and groom

were to kneel. White ribbons formed the aisle for the procession. An orchestra was stationed in an adjoining room and gave the Mendelssohn wedding march to signal the coming of the party.

First advanced the groom, Lieut. Signor, in the uniform of his rank, with Mr. Hugh Washington, followed in order by Miss Louie Speer, the sister of the bride, Judge Speer, with the bride, attired in a rare creation of white satin, lace and orange blossoms—"one of the richest bridal robes ever worn in Macon," as the local paper tells us.

After the ceremony the cutting by the bride of the bridal cake brought everyone together in a spirit of eager interest. In another room a punch bowl awaited the guests, while in still another wedding presents were displayed on six long tables.

After all the greetings had been given, Mr. and Mrs. Signor left the home, taking the midnight train to Savannah, where Lieut. Signor was formerly stationed. June 1 they will make their home in Newport, R. I., where Lieut. Signor will attend the war college.

OPINION OF GENERAL SCHWAN.

Gen. Theodore Schwan takes precisely the view of the present situation in the Philippines that we have often expressed in the Army and Navy Journal and which is an inevitable conclusion from reading the history of the Philippines. Gen. Schwan arrived in San Francisco on May 15 from Manila on the transport Thomas. Besides being General Otis's chief of staff for a number of months, General Schwan had charge of the sweeping cavalry movements in Southern Luzon several months ago which resulted in the complete disorganization of the rebel forces south of Manila.

General Schwan says the fighting is due to robber bands that have infested the islands for centuries. Native politicians use these bands for their own advantage, inciting them to activity. "The Filipino army has disappeared," General Schwan is quoted as saying. "There is no longer a regimental organization among the natives, or even a military company. The leaders have been stirring up the ex-soldiers to continue on the warpath, assuring them that the American election was soon coming; that McKinley would be defeated, and the American soldiers withdrawn from the Philippines."

General Schwan believes the 60,000 troops now in the archipelago are ample. The islands are well covered with American troops, carefully distributed at all strategic points, and each garrison is responsible for its own sphere of action.

"After the wet season and after the national elections in this country," says General Schwan, "the pacification of the Philippines will naturally complete itself. The natives are quickly acquiring the English language, and even the troublesome class sends its children to school to learn English. We are in complete military possession of the islands. The only problem is the civil government of the islands. In a year there will not be any need for nearly so many men as we have there now."

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Frances Isabel Barker, wife of the Governor of Bermuda, Lieut.-Gen. G. Digby Barker, died at Hamilton, May 14 of pneumonia.

Major Rowland Cox, an assistant adjutant general of Volunteers during the Civil War, on the staff of Gen. McPherson, and afterwards a distinguished lawyer, died May 13 at Plainfield, N. J.

The Rev. Delos Mansfield, who died May 11 at the quarters of Capt. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., was the father-in-law of that officer and the father of the deceased wife of Gen. W. S. Worth, U. S. A. He was a prominent Episcopalian minister.

Owen McDermott, a soldier of the British Army in India during the Indian mutiny 45 years ago, and a Naval veteran of our civil war, died at Port Chester, N. Y., May 11, aged 76.

The facts of the death of Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. A., aboard the torpedo boat Winslow at the storming of Cardenas, Cuba, are to be recited on a tablet to be placed in the torpedo boat, now building, which is to bear the name of the gallant young North Carolinian. Mrs. Bagley, his mother, has selected the design for the tablet, which is a shield bearing a simple inscription; a reminder to those who serve aboard the Bagley in future wars of the bravery of the first victim of our war with Spain.

The citizens of Detroit, Mich., propose to erect a magnificent monument to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the founding of the city. The design includes a Doric column of 24-foot base, to rise 220 feet above the Detroit river, making it the tallest in the world; this will be surrounded by groups of sculpture within the court of a marble colonnade nine hundred feet long. The cost will be one million dollars and subscriptions are to be paid in before July 1, 1901. Among the honorary chairmen is the Hon. Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War. Col. G. J. Lydecker, C. E., U. S. A., is a member of the Memorial Committee.

It is to stand on the lower end of Belle Isle, the island park which lies midway between the American and Canadian banks of the river, and will be a thing of beauty by day and a beacon of light by night. Among the six \$25,000 subscriptions is one given by Charles M. Freer in memory of Gen. Orlando M. Poe, "to whom," as the donor said, "more than all others we owe the commercial greatness of the navigable lakes." The audience gathered at the meeting in endorsement of the proposed memorial was so in sympathy with the statement expressed by Mr. Freer that the very trusses vibrated with the cheers, and the enthusiasm was increased by the well worded reply of appreciation by General Alger on behalf of Mrs. Poe. The givers of the five subscriptions of twenty-five thousand dollars were General Alger, Senator McMillan, Colonel Hecker, Mr. James E. Scripps and Mr. D. M. Ferry. The island on which this column is to be placed was formerly the property of the daughters of the lately deceased Richard Storrs Willis, the wives of three naval officers. Comdr. Emory, Lieut.-Comdr. Ward and Lieut. Broadhead. The sale of it to the city added a half a million of dollars to their already large dowry.

The Friday afternoon hops at the New York Navy Yard, which were discontinued because of the fire in Building No. 7, where they were formerly held, have been revived. The dances are now given on board the receiving ship Vermont. Invitations have been issued for Fridays in May and June. The deck of the receiving ship has been put in excellent condition.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

MAJOR GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

G. O. 12, MAY 8, DEPT. ALASKA.

The following named officers are designated as census enumerators at their respective posts: Camp at Cape Nome, Alaska, Major John T. Van Orsdale, 7th Inf.; Camp at Circle City, Alaska, 1st Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th Inf.; Fort Egbert, Alaska, 1st Lieut. William C. Rogers, 7th Inf.; Fort Gibbon, Alaska, Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, 7th Inf.; Fort Saint Michael, Alaska, Capt. Daniel H. Howell, 7th Inf.; Camp at Rampart, Alaska, 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf.; Camp at Skagway, Alaska, Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 5th Inf.; Camp at Fort Valdez, Alaska, Capt. James H. Jackson, 7th Inf.; party working on military road under Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, Engineer Officer of the department, 1st Lieut. Walter C. Babcock, 8th Cav.

G. O. 14, MAY 8, 1900, DIV. CUBA.

All enlisted men serving in this division desiring examination for promotion who will complete the two years required by law on or before Sept. 1, 1900, and who are otherwise legally qualified, will be allowed to compete before any board convened on June 1, 1900, within the limits of the department in which they are serving under the provisions of G. O. 53, A. G. O., April 19, 1900.

G. O. MAY 1, 1900, D. H. AND P. D. R.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio, pursuant to J. O. 47, c. s. H. Q. A., A. G. O. which consolidates, to take effect this date, the former Department of Havana and the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio into one military department.

FITZTHUGH LEE, Brig.-Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. MAY 1, 1900, D. H. AND P. D. R.

The following named officers are announced as constituting the staff of the Brigadier-General commanding the department:

Personal Staff—2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav., Aid. Department Staff—Major R. E. L. Michie, A. A. G., U. S. V., Adj. Gen.; Major Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., Acting Insp. Gen.; Major G. M. Dunn, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., Judge Advocate; Major George S. Cartwright, Q. M., U. S. V., Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Philip Mothershead, A. C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary; Major J. R. Keane, Surg., U. S. V., Chief Surgeon; Major James W. Dawes, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster; 1st Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art., Engineer Officer, Ordnance Officer, and Inspector of Small-Arms Practice; Capt. Charles B. Hepburn, Sig. Officer, U. S. V., Signal Officer; Capt. H. J. Blouin, 12th Cav., Disbursing Officer of Insular Funds; A. Surg. P. Conover Field, U. S. A., Attending Surgeon, Department Headquarters, and Military Sanitary Officer, Municipality of Marianno.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Lee: R. E. MICHIE, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, MAY 2, 1900, D. H. AND P. D. R.

Regimental commanders in this department will report at once to these headquarters the names of all legally qualified enlisted men of their regiments who desire to take part in the competitive examination for promotion to the grade of 2d lieutenant, U. S. A., which will be held in this department on June 1, 1900.

G. O. 5, MAY 14, 1900, D. L.

Lieut.-Col. William P. Hall, A. A. G., U. S. A., having reported, is announced as Adjutant General of the department.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Wade:

THOMAS F. BARR, A. J. A. G., A. A. G.

G. O. 38, APRIL 28, D. P. R.

I.—The Commanding General announces to the people of Porto Rico that the inauguration of the Hon. Charles H. Allen as first Civil Governor of this island will take place at the Executive Mansion in San Juan at 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, May 1, 1900.

II.—Following a time-honored custom of this country, the ceremonies of the day will begin with a sunrise serenade by bands of music, followed at 9 o'clock a. m. by a military, naval and civic parade, which will be reviewed by the Governor on the Plaza Principal.

III.—Tuesday, May 1, 1900, will be observed as a holiday throughout the island. All citizens are invited to suspend their ordinary avocations and unite in honoring the day, destined to be forever memorable in the history of Porto Rico.

IV.—Civic societies are invited to participate in the parade and should make application for assignment in the line of march as soon as practicable to the Hon. Manuel Egozcue, San Juan, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The line of march will be announced in the Official Gazette of April 30, after which no applications can be entertained.

V.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed as a Committee of Arrangements: Hon. Manuel Egozcue, Alcalde of San Juan; Lieut.-Col. F. E. Nye, U. S. A.; Major A. C. Sharpe, U. S. V.; Lieut. Thomas J. Senn, U. S. N.; Hon. Herminio Dias Navarro, and Hon. Manuel F. Rosay.

VI.—Col. I. D. DeRussy, 11th Inf., is appointed Grand Marshal of the parade, with the following aides, and such others as the commander of the naval squadron may hereafter designate: Capt. William Weigle, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John W. Heavey, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. F. Le J. Parker, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. T. Marx, U. S. Marine Corps; 1st Lieut. J. E. Wyke, Porto Rico regiment; 1st Lieut. W. W. Ballard, 2d Lieut. Jean S. Oakes, 2d Lieut. W. F. Martin, and 2d Lieut. C. B. Kerney, Porto Rico regiment; Mr. Frank Techter, Chief of Insular Police; Mr. Luis Berríos, Asst. Chief of Insular Police; Capt. Enrique Molina, Insular Police.

Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., is detailed as Marshal at the Executive Mansion, during the inaugural ceremonies.

VII.—Officers of the Army and Navy who may be in San Juan are requested to assemble in dress uniform at the Executive Mansion at 1:30 A. M. Those not equipped with dress uniform are requested to appear in blue blouse, white trousers and black shoes. Troops participating in the parade will wear white helmets, blue blouses and white trousers.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis:

WM. E. ALMY, A. A. G.

G. O. 95, APRIL 20, D. P. R.

Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the department, relieving Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymaster, U. S. A., who will proceed to comply with par. 1, B. O. 34, c. s. H. Q. A.

G. O. 96, APRIL 20, D. P. R.

Lieut.-Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector-General, U. S. V., is announced as Inspector-General of the department, relieving Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Inspector-General, U. S. V., Acting Judge Advocate of the department, of those duties.

G. O. 104, MAY 1, D. P. R.

The undersigned announces the transfer this day to the duly appointed civil officers of the Government of Porto Rico, the military control over civil affairs which has heretofore been vested in the department commander. The thanks of the brigadier general commanding are due to the officers and enlisted men of his command for their fidelity to duty and intelligent discharge of the same under most trying circumstances.

GEO. W. DAVIS,

Brig.-Gen., U. S. V., Commanding Department.

G. O. 105, MAY 2, D. P. R.

In pursuance of the authority of the Joint Resolution of Congress enacted on April 26th, 1900, and signed by the

President May 1, 1900, authorizing the retention on duty in Porto Rico, of Army officers performing civil functions, so much of par. 6, G. O. No. 102, current series, from these headquarters, as relieves Army officers from duty, who were on April 30, 1900, exercising functions of collectors of customs, is hereby revoked.

The officers referred to will exercise their functions as collectors of customs, under the supervision of Mr. George W. Whitehead, special agent, Treasury Department.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis:
WM. E. ALMY, A. A. G.

G. O. 106, MAY 4, 1900, D. P. R.
Lieut.-Col. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 11th U. S. Inf., formerly treasurer of Porto Rico under the military government, will transfer all balances of insular funds in his possession to J. H. Hollander, treasurer of Porto Rico.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis:
WM. E. ALMY, Acting Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR 17, APRIL 16, D. P. R.
In view of the fact that the government of this island will cease to be military on and after May 1, 1900, all civil officers of the present military government, and military officers performing civil functions will on and after the date named strike out any words or printing on letter heads or other stationery that may now be in use, which words or printing characterize or describe the government as military.

By command of Brig.-Gen. Davis:
WM. E. ALMY, A. A. G.

G. O. 44, APRIL 2, 1900, M. G. P. I.
The following ports of the north coast of Mindanao are declared open for coasting trade, viz.: Suragao, Cagayan, Iligan, Dapitan and Misamis. Provisional appointments already made by Major-Gen. John C. Bates, in command of expeditionary forces, are hereby confirmed, as follows: At Suragao—2d Lieut. Joseph C. Richter, Jr., 40th Inf., inspector of customs, captain of the port and collector of internal revenue. At Cagayan—1st Lieut. C. Fitzpatrick, 40th Inf., inspector of customs and captain of the port. 2d Lieut. M. Kelso, Jr., 40th Inf., collector of internal revenue. At Iligan—1st Lieut. M. Wheeler, 40th Inf., inspector of customs and captain of the port. 2d Lieut. N. M. Cartmell, Jr., 40th Inf., collector of internal revenue. At Dapitan—1st Lieut. W. E. Utterback, 40th Inf., inspector of customs, captain of the port and collector of internal revenue. At Cagayan—1st Lieut. W. C. Pourie, 40th Inf., inspector of customs, captain of the port and collector of internal revenue.

G. O. 45, APRIL 4, 1900, M. G. P. I.
A provost court is established at Corregidor, P. I. Capt. Devereux Shields, 29th Inf., U. S. V., is appointed judge of this court.

G. O. 68, MAY 17, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 599 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:
599. Disbursing officers will not issue to any creditor of the United States a check for more than \$2,500 to be transmitted through the mails. In case the amount due is in excess of \$2,500 a sufficient number of checks for \$2,500, or less, will be issued as may be necessary to discharge the claim. (Provides further as to the issue of duplicate checks in case of the loss or destruction of the original check.)

By command of Major-General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 13, MAY 17, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
The following decision has been made and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:
Issue of Hard Bread.—The issue of hard bread will not be ordered when it is practicable to use flour. Purchases of hard bread as savings under par. 1, Circular 8, Feb. 11, 1899, from this office, will only be made by subsistence officers when the same is required for relief. (Decision Sec. War, May 12, 1900—32228, A. G. O.)

By command of Major-General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 67, MAY 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes instructions relative to making repairs to the armament of the various fortifications along the seacoast.

G. O. 65, MAY 12, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
I.—Describes lands heretofore acquired at various dates, situate in South Portland, in the County of Cumberland, Me., announced as an addition to the military reservation at Fort Preble, Me.
II.—Describes lands, comprising twenty-one and one-half acres, more or less, acquired at various dates, situate in Cape Elizabeth, in the County of Cumberland, Me., announced as an addition to the military reservation at Fort Williams, Me.
III.—Publishes the following act of Congress:
Section 476 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, repealed, so far as the same may be applicable to the claims to pension of dependent parents of soldiers, sailors, and marines who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the war with Spain.

G. O. 66, MAY 14, 1900, H. Q. A., A. G. O.
Publishes instructions governing the supply of electrical apparatus, tools, and other materials needed for the use of the coast artillery.

G. O. 40, MARCH 29, 1900, M. G. P. I.
Prescribes a form of municipal government for such of the municipalities of the islands as are prepared to adopt representative control over their own civil affairs.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, TRANSFERS, CASUALTIES, ETC., OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, U. S. ARMY, RECORDED IN THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1900.

PROMOTIONS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

Corps of Engineers.—Capt. John Mills, to be major, April 2, 1900; First Lieut. Herbert Deakyn, to be captain, April 2, 1900; Second Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, to be first lieutenant, April 2, 1900.

Artillery Arm.—First Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 7th Art., to be captain April 5, 1900 to the 6th Art.; First Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis 6th Art. to be captain April 9, 1900 to the 1st Art.; Second Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th Art., to be first lieutenant, April 5, 1900 to the 7th Art.

Infantry Arm.—Second Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st Inf., to be first lieutenant, March 4, 1900 to the 9th Inf.; Second Lieut. Frederick S. L. Free 6th Inf., to be first lieutenant, March 11, 1900 to the 14th Inf.

TRANSFERS
Infantry Arm.—Capt. Fred W. Sladen, from the 8th Inf. to the 14th Inf., April 17, 1900; Capt. Frank Taylor, from the 14th Inf. to the 8th Inf., April 17, 1900; First Lieut. James B. Allison, from the 6th Inf. to the 7th Inf., April 16, 1900; First Lieut. John B. Bennet, from the 7th Inf. to the 6th Inf., April 16, 1900; First Lieut. Harry E. Campbell, from the 1st Inf. to the 4th Inf., May 7, 1900; First Lieut. James P. Drouillard, from the 1st Inf. to the 9th Inf., April 23, 1900; First Lieut. Thomas J. Fealy, from the 4th Inf. to the 1st Inf., May 7, 1900; First Lieut. William K. McCue, from the 9th Inf. to the 1st Inf., April 23, 1900.

Retirements.—Col. Charles H. Alden, assistant surgeon general, April 28, 1900, by operation of law; Col. William J. Volkmar, A. G., April 28, 1900, for disability in the line of duty; Capt. Edward Everets, assistant surgeon, April 28, 1900, with rank of major, under section 3, act of Oct. 1, 1890; Capt. Stephen O'Connor 23d Inf., April 18, 1900, at his own request, after thirty years' service.

CASUALTIES.

Died.—Capt. George S. Gallupe, retired, April 5, 1900, Capt. Albert D. King, retired, April 14, 1900, at Lancaster, Ohio; Capt. Albert J. Russell, retired, April 15, 1900, at Santa Anita, Cal.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. H. L. Scott, A. A. G., is relieved from duty as adjutant-general, Dept. of Havana, and will report to commanding general, Division of Cuba, for further instructions. (April 20, D. H.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. Philip Reade, inspector-general, U. S. V., will proceed to the Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, Bozeman, Montana, and the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D., and make examination of the arms and other government property. (May 5, D. D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for fifteen days is granted Lieut.-Col. Edward Hunter, deputy judge advocate-general, U. S. A. (May 2, D. D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Alvan C. Gillem, A. Q. M., recently appointed, now at Nashville, Tenn., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. for further instructions. (May 12, W. D.)
Post Q. M. Sergt. Homer W. Newman is transferred to Fort Greble, R. I. (May 11, W. D.)
Major John T. French, Jr., U. S. V., will stand relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to comply with the provisions of par. 14, S. O. 83, A. G. O., April 9, 1900. (April 30, D. H.)
Q. M. Sergt. A. D. Collins, 4th Cav., will report before board at Manila for examination for appointment as post Q. M. sergeant. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Abiel L. Smith, C. S., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business pertaining to supplies of subsistence stores for troops en route to and in Alaska. (May 12, W. D.)
Major James N. Allison, C. S., chief commissary of the department, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., on business connected with the supply of troops ordered to Alaska. (May 5, D. Cal.)
Commissary Sergt. William H. Farinthy, Post of Aguadilla, P. R., will proceed to Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., for station. (April 20, D. P. R.)
Capt. Philip Mothersill, A. C. S., U. S. V., will stand relieved from duty in Dept. of Havana and will proceed to comply with the provisions of par. 14, S. O. 83, A. G. O., April 9, 1900. (April 30, D. H.)
The following named commissary sergeants will be sent to Seattle, Wash.: John W. Stuble, Fort Reno, O. T.; Karl J. Thompson, Fort Robinson, Neb. (May 16, W. D.)
Com. Sergt. John L. Ryan (appointed May 10, 1900, from sergeant major, 10th Inf.), now at Matanzas, Cuba, is assigned to duty at his present station. (May 16, W. D.)
Com. Sergt. John Westerman, Fort Ringgold, Tex., will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty at Cape Nome, Alaska. (May 16, W. D.)
Com. Sergt. Charles A. Zimmerman, Matanzas, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Robinson, Neb. (May 16, W. D.)
Com. Sergt. Henry C. Simon (appointed May 10, 1900, from quartermaster sergeant, Batt. A. 3d Art.), will be sent to Fort Ringgold, Tex. (May 16, W. D.)
Com. Sergt. Jet Grigsby (appointed May 10, 1900, from 1st sergeant, Co. G, 13th Inf.), will be sent to Fort Reno, O. T. (May 16, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. E. L. Munson, asst. surg., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. at Washington Barracks, May 13.)
Asst. Surg. Walter Whitney will accompany to New York city, New York the detachment of the 5th Inf. under orders to proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and return to his proper station. (May 12, D. L.)
A. A. Surg. Thomas C. Longino will return to Fort San Jacinto, Texas. (May 10, D. T.)
Leave for one month to take effect about May 21, 1900, is granted A. A. Surg. Elmer A. Scherrer, San Carlos, Ariz. (May 8, D. Colo.)
A. A. Surg. John E. Bacon will proceed from Fort Grant, Ariz. to San Carlos, Ariz., for temporary duty during the absence on leave of A. A. Surg. Scherrer. (May 8, D. Colo.)
A. A. Surg. James L. Bevans is, upon recommendation of the chief surgeon of the department, assigned to duty temporarily in his office. (May 4, D. Alaska.)
A. A. Surg. M. E. Hughes is relieved from duty as president of the Board of Health of San Juan, P. R., and will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty. (May 12, D. P. R.)
A. A. Surg. Harold W. Cowper is relieved as secretary and treasurer of the Superior Board of Health of Porto Rico, and will report to the chief surgeon of the department for duty. (May 2, D. P. R.)
Acting Hospital Stewards Arthur J. Ratcliff, Frederick Yates, Henry Kolb and John Sierer, having completed examination for appointment as hospital stewards, Porto Rico Regiment, will return to their proper stations. (April 20, D. P. R.)
Acting Hospital Stewards Herman Metzger and Richard Skelly will report to the C. O., 6th Art., at Manila, and 3d Inf., Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, Luzon, respectively, for duty. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)
A. A. Surg. Charles H. Andrews is relieved from duty at the 1st Reserve Hospital, and will report at Paete, Province of Laguna, Luzon, for temporary duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry E. Wetherill, surgeon, who will report to C. O., Hospital No. 3, for duty. (April 4, D. P. and S. C.)
Major R. W. Johnson, surgeon, will report for duty as surgeon of 3d Brigade, 1st Division. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)
Pars. 16 and 17, S. O. 102, May 1, 1900, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. Charles Bruning, U. S. A., are revoked. (May 11, W. D.)
Hospital Steward Gus J. Westerdahl, West Point, New York, is transferred to Fort Wood, New York, to relieve Hospital Steward William A. McGulley, who will report at West Point for duty. (May 11, W. D.)
Hospital Steward Henry Hartung, hospital ship Missouri, San Francisco, Cal., is transferred to the U. S. A. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 11, W. D.)
Hospital Steward John B. Anderson, hospital ship Missouri, San Francisco, Cal., now on furlough, is transferred to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to relieve Hospital Steward James H. Boyle, who will proceed to Manila. (May 11, W. D.)
1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will in addition to his other duties at the post of Vancouver Barracks, Wash., take charge of the office of the chief surgeon at these headquarters. (May 4, D. Col.)
Major William C. Gorgas, surg. U. S. A., will report to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba, for further instructions. (April 30, D. H.)
Acting Hospital Steward John S. Fair, U. S. A., having been tried by a G. C. M. at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, acquitted and ordered released from arrest, will rejoin his proper station, headquarters 2d Art., Vedado, Cuba. (May 1, D. H. and P. D. R.)
Leave for 7 days is granted A. A. Surg. D. J. Johnson. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 12.)
Capt. Euclid B. Frick, asst. surg., is detailed member of board of officers at Governors Island, in place of Capt. John L. Phillips, asst. surg., relieved. (May 12, D. E.)
Dr. Gustave Moret, having been appointed 1st lieut., asst. surg., Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed to Cayey, P. R., for duty. (April 23, D. P. R.)
Acting Hospital Steward D. Englebert will report for duty in office of chief surgeon at Manila. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)
A. A. Surg. Frank DuBois will report at Asingan, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. Samuel P. Cottrell, who will report to the chief surgeon. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)
Acting Hospital Steward Alexander T. MacPherson will be sent to Seattle, Wash., in season to arrive there on May 31, 1900, for transportation to Alaska. (May 16, W. D.)
Acting Hospital Steward Francis Eble, Hospital Corps, Fort Ontario, N. Y., will be sent, fully equipped for the field, with Co. I, 7th Inf., to Alaska. (May 16, W. D.)
Acting Hospital Steward Thomas F. Toole, Hospital

Corps, Madison Barracks, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Ontario, N. Y., for duty at that post. (May 16, W. D.)
Hospital Steward George H. Arnold, now at Fort Warragel, Alaska, will be sent to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty. (May 16, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Herbert M. Lord, chief paymaster, Department of Havana, is relieved from duty as such, and will report to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba, for further instructions. (April 30, D. H.)
Major Charles H. Whipple, paymaster, U. S. A., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty as chief paymaster of that department, to relieve Major William F. Tucker, paymaster. (May 11, W. D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The leave granted Lieut.-Col. Milton B. Adams, C. E., is extended one day. (May 11, W. D.)
Major William M. Black, chief engineer, Department of Havana, is relieved from duty as such, and will report to commanding general, Division of Cuba, for further instructions. (April 30, D. H.)
The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., are ordered: Major Daniel W. Lockwood will transfer his present duties, not later than Aug. 4, 1900, to 1st Lieut. Robert P. Johnston, and will take station at St. Paul, Minn., and relieve Major Frederick V. Abbot of the duties in his charge. Major Abbot will take station at Washington, D. C., for duty in his office. Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn is relieved from duty in office of the chief of engineers to take effect not later than Aug. 25, 1900, and will take station at West Point, New York, for duty as instructor in practical military engineering and the command of Co. E, Battalion of Engineers. Major George W. Goethals is relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy to take effect Aug. 28, 1900, and will take station at Newport, R. I., and relieve 1st Lieut. Robert P. Johnston of all duties in his charge at that time. (May 11, W. D.)
Leave for two months from July 20, 1900, is granted Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, of U. S. A. (May 15, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. George Montgomery, O. D., will make not to exceed one visit each week during the months of May and June, 1900, from Baltimore to Fort Howard, Md., and not to exceed one visit each week during the months of May and June, 1900, from Baltimore to Fort Armistead, Md., on business pertaining to the erection of gun carriages and repairs to the armament at the posts named. (May 12, W. D.)
Louis Dunsing is transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas. (May 15, W. D.)
Leave for two months and fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1900, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A. (May 16, W. D.)
Ord. Sergt. Charles Hudemann (appointed May 12, 1900, from 1st sergeant, Light Batt. E, 1st Art.), now in Manila, will report for duty to the ordnance officer, Division of the Philippines, pending assignment to a station. (May 16, W. D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, U. S. V. Signal Corps, will report for duty at the Signal Corps Post, Fort Myer, Va. (May 11, W. D.)

CHAPLAINS.

The sick leave granted Chaplain Patrick J. Hart, U. S. A., extended one month. (May 15, W. D.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., aid-de-camp, will proceed to Frontenac, Minn., to make arrangements for the construction of a target range in the vicinity of that town for the use of the garrison of Fort Snelling, Minn. (May 10, D. D.)
1st Lieut. H. G. Trout, 2d Cav., will proceed from Santa Clara to Calbarien, Cuba, and take station, for the purpose of superintending the repairs and improvements to the Orphan Asylum at Remedios, Cuba, relieving Capt. W. J. Turner, 2d Inf., of the above duties. (May 7, D. M. and S. C.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

Leave for 7 days is granted Capt. J. B. McDonald, 3d Cav. (Fort Myer, May 10.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Sick leave for 2 months is granted 2d Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 4th Cav., to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WM. A. RAFFERTY.

Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cav., will join his troop at Arcadia rifle range, Arcadia, Missouri. (May 4, D. M.)
Upon being relieved by Capt. Charles H. Watts, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav., now at Arcadia rifle range, Arcadia, Missouri, will join his station, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (May 4, D. M.)

The following is the roster of commissioned officers of the 5th Cav., showing their stations and duty, according to the official records of April, 1900: Colonel, William A. Rafferty, commanding Regt. Dist. and Post of Mayaguez; Lieut.-colonel, Henry Jackson, on sick leave, Feb. 19, 1900, three months; majors, 1st squadron, Charles L. Cooper, commanding squadron and Post of Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 2d squadron, Eugene D. Dimmick, D. S., associate judge U. S. Provisional Court; 3d squadron, Earl D. Thomas, D. S., associate judge U. S. Provisional Court; adjutant, post quartermaster, Capt. Roger B. Bryan, post quartermaster, Mayaguez, P. R.; commissary, 1st Lieut. Richmond M. Schofield, post commissary, Mayaguez, P. R.; squadron adjutants, 1st squadron, John M. Jenkins, post adjutant, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; 2d squadron, Joseph E. Cusack, on temporary duty at Alibonito, P. R.; 3d squadron, Stephen H. Elliott, acting regimental adjutant, R. O.; Troop A, Capt. Augustus C. Macombe, commanding troop; 1st Lieut. Jesse McEl Carter, D. S., captain P. R. Regiment; 2d Lieut. William S. Valentine, with troop; Troop B, Capt. Charles B. Watts, commanding troop; 1st Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, and 2d Lieut. William D. Forsyth, with troop; Troop C, Capt. Eben Swift, D. S., major P. R. Regiment; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel F. McClure, with troop; 2d Lieut. Troop D, Capt. William E. Aimey, D. S., major P. R. Regiment; 1st Lieut. Lawrence J. Fleming, commanding troop; 2d Lieut. Troop E, Capt. Henry J. Goldman, D. S., recruiting officer, Albany, N. Y.; 1st Lieut. Frank Parker, D. S., temporary duty at Arcsibo, P. R.; 2d Lieut. John McIntock, D. S., captain and adjutant, 46th Inf., P. I.; Troop F, Capt. George H. Paddock, commanding troop; 1st Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., D. S., military attaché U. S. Legation, Mexico; 2d Lieut. Troop G, Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, commanding troop; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Fenton, D. S., aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Grant, U. S. V., P. I.; 2d Lieut. Troop H, Capt. Francis Michler, D. S., aide-de-camp to the major-general commanding the Army; 1st Lieut. Alonso Gray, commanding troop; 2d Lieut. Chalmers G. Hall, D. S., in temporary command of Troop E; Troop I, Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, commanding troop; 1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, with troop; 2d Lieut. Troop K, Capt. Noel S. Bishop, commanding troop; 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, D. S., on temporary duty at Manati, P. R., commanding Troop M; 2d Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, D. S., in temporary command of Troop I; Troop L, Capt. Willard A. Holbrook, D. S., major 35th Inf., P. I.; 1st Lieut. Francis LeJ. Parker, D. S., aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Davis, U. S. V., San Juan, P. R.; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Foley, D. S., on temporary duty with Troop F, at Humacao, P. R.; Troop M, Capt. Fred W. Foster, D. S., at Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, D. S., Military Academy; 2d Lieut. Hubert L. Wigmore, with troop; unassigned, Capt. Parker W. West, D. S., major and inspector-general U. S. V.

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

Capt. Loyd S. McCormick, Q. M., 7th Cav., late acting chief Q. M., and 1st Lieut. H. F. Jackson, 2d Art., late captain and acting judge advocate, of the Department of the Province of Havana and Pinar del Rio, will continue in charge of the duties relating to the above named

staff departments, pending the arrival of the officers designated for this duty by General Orders No. 2, c. c., these headquarters. (May 2, D. H. and P. D. R.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Major William Stanton, 8th Cav., will proceed via Omaha, Neb., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty pertaining to the inspection of 400 cavalry horses to be purchased to mount his squadron. (April 20, D. M.)

Major William Stanton, 8th Cav., is relieved, and Francis C. Marshall, squadron adjutant, 8th Cav., is detailed as census enumerator at Fort Riley, Kas., in his stead. (May 4, D. M.)

11TH CAVALRY—COL. JAS. LOCKETT.

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Russell T. Hazzard, 11th Cav. (March 31, D. P. and S. C.)

Sick leave for one month, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted 2d Lieut. L. M. Cutts, 11th Cav. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WM. L. HASKIN.

Major George S. Grimes, 2d Art., will stand relieved at Dept. of Havana headquarters and will report to his regimental commander for assignment. (April 30, D. H.)

2d Lieut. C. C. Carter, 2d Art., will report to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba, for assignment. This occasion is taken to thank Lieut. Carter for the very satisfactory services rendered while on duty at these headquarters. (April 30, D. H.)

2d Lieut. Edward Carpenter, 2d Art., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, and will report to the adjutant-general, Division of Cuba, for assignment. This occasion is taken to thank Lieut. Carpenter for his faithful and efficient services rendered while on duty at these headquarters. (April 30, D. H.)

Battery E, 2d Art., now at Fort Monroe, will proceed to Fort Fremont, S. C., sub-post of Sullivan Island, and take station. (May 12, D. E.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d Art. (Fort Monroe, May 11.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Malcolm Young, 2d Art., is extended one month. (May 15, W. D.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

Leave for five days, to take effect on or about May 16, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 3d Art. (May 11, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Bat. M, 4th Art. will proceed to Fort Strong, Mass. (Fort Warren, May 10.)

Corp. W. B. Freyburger, G, 4th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Major J. M. Lancaster, 4th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Monroe, May 12.)

2d Lieut. J. C. Goodfellow, 4th Art., is detailed range officer. (Fort Mott, May 8.)

2d Lieut. J. M. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed census enumerator. (Fort Du Pont, May 14.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

The leave granted Major Selden A. Day, 5th Art., is extended one month. (May 11, W. D.)

Leave for one month with permission to return to the U. S. is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Geary, 5th Art., to take effect about May 1, 1900. (April 18, D. P. R.)

Corp. J. F. Paul, H, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Corps. W. J. Cherney, H, and J. M. Anderson, M, 5th Art., have been promoted to sergeant.

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. E. B. WILLISTON.

The sick leave granted Capt. Frederick Marsh, 6th Art., is extended one month. (May 15, W. D.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Corp. R. Lonsdale, H, 7th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., is appointed Q. M. commissary, adjutant, recruiting and signal officer. Fort Warren, May 10.)

Capt. E. T. Brown, 7th Art., and escort, will proceed to Boston for public funds. (Fort Warren, May 14.)

Capt. J. A. Loudon, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Rodman and pay troops there. (Fort Greble, May 10.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Capt. Charles Miller, 2d Inf., is transferred from Co. B to Co. I of that regiment. (May 11, W. D.)

Bat. Sergt.-Major Thos. Faderson, 2d Inf., will proceed on the Burnside to Havana. (Fort Columbus, May 10.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Paul W. Beck, 5th Inf., is extended one month. (May 14, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf., Fort Sheridan, Ill., is detailed, in addition to 1st Lieut. Ira L. Reeves, 4th Inf., to conduct a detachment of the 5th Inf. from Fort Sheridan to Santiago, Cuba, and return to his proper station. (May 10, D. L.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. LOYD WHEATON.

2d Lieut. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., will make visits from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara as necessary in connection with the transfer of public property and funds. (May 14, D. E.)

1st Lieut. George H. Jamerson, 7th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and report to Brig.-Gen. George A. Randall, U. S. V., for duty. (May 2, D. D.)

Lieut. J. M. Loud, 7th Inf. is detailed recruiting officer. (Fort McPherson, May 7.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEO. M. RANDALL.

Major John F. Stretch, 8th Inf., acting paymaster, Department of Havana, is relieved from duty thereat, and will report to the commanding general, Division of Cuba, for assignment. (April 30, D. H.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf. (April 28, D. P. R. and S. C.)

Major W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., provost marshal and supervisor of police of the city of Havana, Department of Havana, is relieved from duty thereat, and will report to the commanding general, Division of Cuba, for assignment. (April 30, D. H.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

The C. O. of the Post of San Juan, P. R., will designate an officer of his command to proceed to Vieques, P. R., for the purpose of relieving 2d Lieut. Eldred D. Warfield, 11th Inf., who will proceed at once to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (April 19, D. P. R.)

2d Lieut. Graham L. Johnson, 11th Inf., will proceed to San Juan, P. R., for duty. (April 24, D. P. R.)

Leave for seven days, with permission to visit the U. S., is granted Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf., to take effect on or about May 2, 1900. (April 28, D. P. R.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. H. BISBEE.

Par. 21, S. O., granting an extension of sick leave to 1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., is revoked. (May 12, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Pearl M. Shaffer, 13th Inf., now on sick leave, will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for such duty as he may be able to perform. (May 12, W. D.)

14TH INF.—COL. A. S. DAGGETT.

First Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, recently promoted from 2d Lieut., 6th Inf., is assigned to the 14th Inf., to date from March 11, 1900, vice Krauthoff, appointed captain, C. S., U. S. A. Lieut. Price will be assigned to a company serving in the Philippine Islands. (May 15, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

The leave granted Major George A. Cornish, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (May 11, W. D.)

Major Edgar E. Robertson, 15th Inf., having reported is assigned to Plattsburg Barracks for station. (May 12, D. E.)

Capt. W. T. May, 15th Inf., is detailed exchange officer. 2d Lieut. H. C. Williams is detailed ord., signal and engineer officer. (Madison Barracks, May 9.)

Co. C, 15th Inf., will make a practice march. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 11.)

2d Lieut. H. C. Williams, 15th Inf., is detailed adjutant and rec. officer. (Madison Barracks, May 13.)

Corp. H. Bellin, I, 15th Inf., has been promoted to sergeant.

Private Franklin P. Pierce, Co. C, 15th Inf., killed himself at Plattsburg Barracks, May 12, by turning on the gas in a room in the cellar of the barracks. His home is in Prescott, Ariz. No cause for the suicide is given.

15TH INFANTRY—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the U. S., is granted Capt. Charles B. Hardin, 15th Inf. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)

First Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 15th Inf., now on sick leave, will report at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for such duty as he may be able to perform with the companies of the 15th Inf. at that post. (May 15, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

Lieut.-Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., acting inspector general of this department, will proceed from Denver to Omaha, Neb., for further orders. (May 4, D. M.)

Lieut.-Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf., acting inspector general of the department, will proceed to the following named places in this department and make the inspections: Lincoln, Neb.; State University; Crete, Neb.; Doane College; Manhattan, Kas.; State Agricultural; Salina, Kas.; St. John's Military School; Fort Riley, Kas.; unserviceable property; Topeka, Kas.; recruiting officer; Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; unserviceable property and disbursing officer; Baldwin, Kas.; Baker University; Lexington, Mo.; Wentworth Military Academy; Booneville, Mo.; Kemper School; Columbia, Mo.; University of the State; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Louis University; subsistence and medical depots and disbursing officers; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; disbursing and unserviceable property; Searcy, Ark.; Searcy College; Arkadelphia, Ark.; Ouachita, Baptist College; Little Rock, Ark.; disbursing officer; Fayetteville, Ark.; Arkansas Industrial University; Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; Iowa Wesleyan University; Iowa City, Iowa; Iowa State University; Mt. Vernon, Iowa; Cornell College; Cedar Falls, Iowa; Iowa State Normal School; Sioux City, Iowa; disbursing officer; Omaha, Neb.; disbursing officers. (May 8, D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY—COL. JACOB KLINE.

Col. Jacob Kline, 21st Inf., is granted sick leave for two months, to take effect upon arrival in U. S. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Sick leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Col. John W. French, 22d Inf. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)

The leave granted Col. Wilson T. Harts, 22d Inf., is extended to include May 31. (May 15, W. D.)

30TH INFANTRY—COL. H. B. FREEMAN.

1st Lieut. Daniel F. Keller, 30th Inf., is designated as census enumerator at Fort Sherman, Idaho. (G. O. 5, May 10, D. Cal.)

35TH INFANTRY—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

Capt. Henry L. Kinnison, A. Q. M. (1st Lieut., 25th Inf.), is honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the U. S. only upon tender of his resignation. (May 12, W. D.)

36TH INFANTRY—COL. WM. R. GROVE.

1st Lieut. J. J. Halach, 36th Inf., will proceed from Manila to San Francisco. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)

37TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBT. L. BULLARD.

First Lieut. John L. Russell, 37th Inf., having arrived in San Francisco, Cal., and tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged, to take effect May 25, 1900. (May 15, W. D.)

38TH INFANTRY—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Albert C. Allen, 38th Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (May 16, W. D.)

40TH INFANTRY—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

1st Lieut. J. Grotty, 40th Inf., is granted sick leave for one month to take effect upon his arrival in the United States. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.

Capt. William P. Butler, Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (April 18, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Ballard, Jr., Porto Rico Regiment, will report to the C. O., Post at San Juan, P. R., for duty with his regiment. (April 18, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. John O. Steger and 2d Lieut. Eben Swift, Jr., Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed at once to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (April 18, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed at once to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (April 18, D. P. R.)

1st Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, 1st Lieut. A. Owen Seaman and 1st Lieut. Orval P. Townsend, Porto Rico Regiment, will proceed at once to Henry Barracks, Cayey, P. R., for duty. (April 25, D. P. R.)

Capt. J. T. Ird, Porto Rico Regiment, is granted leave for 7 days with permission to leave the U. S. (April 18, D. P. R.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major James M. Burns, U. S. A., is relieved from duty at the Ohio State University, Columbus, to take effect May 31, 1900, and is detailed as of that date, upon his own application, as professor of military science and tactics at West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. (May 12, W. D.)

1st Lieut. Meizer C. Richards, U. S. A., upon his own application, is detailed by the Secretary of War as professor of military science and tactics at St. John's Military School, Manila, New York. (May 11, W. D.)

A military commission is appointed to meet at Batangas, Luzon, April 2, for the trial of persons brought before it. Detail: Col. George S. Anderson, 38th Inf.; Major Charles H. Muir, 38th Inf.; Major Lewis E. Goodier, 38th Inf.; Major James D. Glennan, surgeon, 38th Inf.; Capt. Ross A. Nichols, 38th Inf.; Capt. John L. Jordan, 38th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Kraemer, 38th Inf.; Capt. John S. Powell, 38th Inf., Judge Advocate. (March 26, D. P. and S. C.)

Fort Smallwood, Rock Point, is constituted a sub-post of Fort Howard, North Point, Md. (May 3, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Harry E. Courtney, 39th Inf., will report to Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Pratt, 48th Inf., president of the examining board for examination. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers is convened, to meet at Manila, April 5, for the examination of captains of the line of the Army, with a view to appointment in the adjutant-general's and the inspector-general's departments. Detail: Col. James M. J. Sanno, 18th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Ernest A. Garlington, ins.-gen. U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, A. A. G., U. S. V.; Major Guy L. Edie, surgeon, U. S. V.; Major J. Wakeman, surgeon, U. S. A. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Matanzas, Cuba, May 10, to examine into the qualifications of Sergts. John H. Adams, Co. E, and Francis G. Webster, Co. G, 10th Inf., for appointment as post commissary sergeants, U. S. A. Detail for the board: Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th Inf.; Major M. R. Peterson, C. S., U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. E. M. Leary, 2d Cav. (May 2, D. M. and S. C.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut.-Col. Constant Williams, 15th Inf.; Major Ezra Woodruff, surgeon; Capt. Daniel H. Boughton, 2d Cav.; Capt. John L. Phillips, asst. surg.; Capt. William H. Coffin, 5th Art., will meet at Governors Island, June 1, for examination for appointment to 2d Lieutenant of enlisted men ordered before it. (May 10, D. E.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Calamba, Province of Laguna, Luzon, April 9, 1900, to examine into the qualifications and efficiency of such officers of the volunteer army as may be ordered before it. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Edward B. Pratt, 48th Inf.; Capt. Wallace C. Taylor, 30th Inf.; Capt. David Conner, 48th Inf.; Capt. Hiram C. Baker, 30th Inf. (April 2, D. P. and S. C.)

Leave for 7 days is granted 2d Lieut. R. C. H. Kelton, 1st Art. Batt. D will proceed to Fort St. Philip for artillery and small arms practice; then Batt. O. (Jackson Barracks, May 13.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.

The following named captains of the line will report to Col. James M. J. Sanno, 18th U. S. Inf., for examination for appointment in the adjutant-general's and inspector-general's departments: Capt. Benjamin Alvord, 20th Inf.; Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf.; William D. Beach, 2d Cav.; William C. Brown, 1st Cav.; Victor H. Bridgman, 6th Art.; Austin H. Brown, 4th Inf.; Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf.; Bernard A. Byrne, 6th Inf.; Albert S. Commins, 4th Art.; Wallis O. Clark, 12th Inf.; George B. Duncan, 4th Inf.; Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf.; Walter Howe, 4th Art.; Robert L. Hirst, 12th Inf.; Willard A. Holbrook, 6th Cav.; James A. Irons, 20th Inf.; Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th Cav.; James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; Harry A. Leenhauer, 25th Inf.; Edward M. Lewis, 20th Inf.; John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; John S. Mallory, 2d Inf.; Thomas S. McCalhoun, 9th Inf.; Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf.; 4th Inf.; William A. Shunk, 4th Cav.; Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf.; Charles C. Starr, 1st Inf.; William C. Wren, Benjamin A. Moore, 6th Inf.; Henry E. Robinson, 17th Inf.; Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf. (March 30, D. P. and S. C.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: First Lieut. Charles H. Faine, battalion adjutant, 13th Inf., to the 8th Inf., Co. C.; First Lieut. Frederick W. Coleman, Jr., from the 8th U. S. Inf., to the 13th Inf.; Lieut. Coleman will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander, Lieut. Faine will remain on duty with the 13th Inf. until further orders. (May 15, W. D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Battalion Sergeant Major Robert Bessinger, 4th Inf., Philippine Islands; First Sergeant Alexander Williams, Co. A, 25th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Sergeant Joseph Reiner, Co. M, 10th Inf., Fort Crook, Neb.; Sergeant Charles Burkhardt, Co. E, 20th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Corporal Theobald Wagner, U. S. M. A. Detachment of Ordnance, West Point, N. Y. (May 15, W. D.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Com. Sergt. John Dalliaghan, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Corp. John H. Dudley, Co. H, 34th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; First-class Private Geo. Sly, ordnance detachment, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (May 16, W. D.)

S. O., MAY 17, H. Q. A. Leave for two months and permission to go beyond sea is granted Capt. Frank M. Robinson, 2d Cav., is detailed on recruiting duty at New York City.

The leave granted Capt. Charles H. McKinstry, C. E., is further extended two months.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf.

2d Lieut. Henry M. Merriam, 2d Art., is relieved from duty with Batt. N of that regiment and will join his battery in the Philippines.

First Lieut. Campbell E. Babcock, 7th Inf., to Vancouver Barracks and join his company.

Capt. Harry F. Jackson, Acting Judge Advocate, relieved Department Havana and Pinar del Rio.

Capt. George L. Baker, Jr., 41st Inf., is honorably discharged on his resignation.

G. C. M. at Fort Sheridan, Ill., May 10: Detail—Lieut. Col. Mott Hooton, 5th Inf.; Capt. Frank Thorp, 5th Art.; Capt. William H. C. Bowen, 5th Inf.; Capt. Lorenzo P. Davidson, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward Sigerson, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; 2d Lieut. David McCoach, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph K. Partello, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. Madden, 5th Inf., judge advocate. (May 5, D. L.)

Asst. Secretary of War Meiklejohn in orders dated April 27 says: "The sentence in the case of Private William H. Gundlach, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., published in par. 1, S. O. 214, headquarters, separate brigade, provost guard, Manila, Philippine Islands, November 8, 1899, is set aside. The record of the trial failed to show that the members of the court and judge advocate were sworn, and on being returned for necessary action the court was not reconvened, as contemplated by par. 2, page 56, Court Martial Manual, 1898, but the judge advocate interlined a statement in the record that the members of the court and the judge advocate were duly sworn. This action was unauthorized and invalid. A defective record returned for correction can only be amended to conform to the actual facts and by the court itself on revision when duly reconvened for the purpose.

The following named officers are designated as census enumerators: 1st Lieut. D. W. Kilburn, 8th Inf., Columbia Barracks, and to include department headquarters. Capt. E. E. Benjamin, 1st Inf., Guanajay Barracks. Capt. C. E. Layman, 1st Inf., Pinar del Rio Barracks. (April 27, D. P. H. and P. D. R.)

2d Lieuts. Willard D. Newbill, 7th Art. (captain 34th Inf.), Thomas H. R. McIntyre and Richard H. McMaster, 6th Art.; Manus McCloskey, 6th Art., and Thomas E. Merrill, 1st Art., will report to Major William Quinton, 14th Inf., president of the board, for examination by the board. (March 31, D. P. and S. C.)

The following named officers of the U. S. A. are relieved from their respective duties in connection with the U. S. Provisional Court of Porto Rico: Major Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav.; Major Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav.; Capt. Robert Alexander, 11th Inf. Major Dimmick will proceed to Mayaguez, P. R., for duty, and Capt. Alexander will report at San Juan, P. R., for duty. (April 30, D. P. R.)

The Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio is divided into three engineer districts, to be known as the Engineer District of Havana, of Pinar del Rio, and of Guanajay, respectively, whose geographical limits shall be coincident with the present military districts of the same names. The following appointments are made: To be engineer officer, Havana District (To be designated). To be engineer officer, Pinar del Rio District, 1st Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st Inf. To be engineer officer, Guanajay District, 2d Lieut. Russell P. Reeder, 1st Inf. Under the supervision of the department engineer officer, district engineers will be charged with and complete all engineer and sanitary work in their respective districts, placed by this order under the department engineer organization. (May 3, D. H. and P. D. R.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 14, 1900:

Infantry Arm, U. S. A.
Capt. William W. McComan, 4th Inf., to be major, May 12, 1900, vice Rockefeller, 6th Inf., missing since April 28, 1899, and supposed to be dead.

VOLUNTEER ARMY.
Forty-second Infantry.

1st Sergt. Thomas Carl, Co. A, 4th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant, May 9, 1900, vice Weber, deceased.

To be Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain. Kenney J. Hampton, of Kentucky, May 9, 1900, vice Burnside, resigned.

1st Lieut. Peter W. Davison, 22d Inf., U. S. A., May 12, 1900, vice Kinnison, resigned.

To be Assistant Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. Henry G. Cole, 23d Inf., U. S. A., May 15, 1900, vice Logan, honorably discharged.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1900.

WILL FRANCE INVADE ENGLAND?

The practicability and possibility of a French invasion of England appears to be attracting much attention in both countries. The French military party has not, it is said, forgotten British unpreparedness when the South African struggle began, or that British Ministers persistently refused to take precaution on the excuse that such precaution savored of panic and would outrage "susceptibilities" at home and abroad. It notes that England has been denuded of trained officers and soldiers, artillery, cavalry, transport and war material, and believes that what remains for home defence is only a vast mob of unorganized men—volunteers and militia—without field artillery and mounted troops. There are, it is true, the battalions of retired soldiers who have rejoined the ranks at the Queen's call, but they lack officers. The British "Navy League Journal" calls attention to these facts and expresses the belief that "if an invading force could once set foot on English soil, never was there so favorable a chance."

Whether the blow could be delivered, it thinks, is an open question. The French have always in their northern and western ports transports sufficient for 200,000 men for a short voyage. They have not the necessary material for a rapid disembarkation, but it is worthy of note that a number of steam lighters for the conveyance of troops have been ordered of, and delivered by, a Southampton firm. These are few in number, but others may have been ordered in France. "There are certain symptoms," the "Journal" says, "which cannot but suggest that something may be intended: for example, the mobilization of 150,000 men in the northwest of France after the Exhibition, a force ample for the capture of London under present conditions; the reinforcing of the French Northern Squadron from the Mediterranean, which is to be carried out this summer, so as to provide visitors to the Exhibition with a fine display of ships; the rapidity with which the old ships of the French Navy are being reconstructed, so as to be ready in the late summer; and the steady despatch of troops and munitions of war to Algeria, Tunis, Corsica and the French colonies. Last, but not least, is the fact that Frenchmen living abroad have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin the colors."

The possibility of British inferiority in armament has occurred to the London "Daily Graphic," which discusses the alleged inferiority of British to French heavy artillery, and quotes a speech by M. Claudinon, a French artillery expert. M. Claudinon, comparing the naval 12-inch guns of various Powers, gives the American gun an energy of 26,100 foot-tons, the German 30,600, the British 34,200, the Russian 34,500, and the French 39,300. But, he added, the British velocity, upon which the calculation was based, has not been in practice attained. This might, by the way, give food for thought to our own artillerymen, as it puts American gun energy at the bottom of the list. M. Claudinon was also of the opinion that the enormous range of modern French artillery would facilitate the invasion of England, since flotillas of small craft could move in perfect security along the coast and assemble where they wish. "While our fleet of battleships delivers battle, our torpedo boats," he said, "can easily protect the flotilla of small vessels conveying troops. It can no longer be said that an arm of the sea, twenty-two to forty miles wide, constitutes as efficacious a barrier against disembarkation in our day as in 1804. It is certain that the progress of the century has been all in favor of invasion."

As to efficiency in marksmanship, the latest British gunnery return available, compared with that of the French fleet, shows a probable percentage of advantage for the latter. France also years ago adopted a muddy gray color for her ships, most difficult to pick out in any but the clearest weather, while the normal dress of buff and black, white, and service buff, for British vessels, makes them superb targets upon which to try guns.

The fact is also noted that just when all the north-western French Army Corps are being mobilized for maneuvers, a very large French fleet will be concentrated in the Channel. It is intended to move round four more battleships from the French Mediterranean fleet with a number of cruisers. When added to the Northern French squadron this will make a powerful force—ten or more battleships strong. In addition to this the French 10th Army Corps can within eight hours be detained on the nearest coast to English shores. Assuming that the word "Mobilize" was at nine o'clock at night received at a French telegraph office, by daylight the next morning some 50,000 French troops would be passing on board ship at a port or ports in Normandy or Brittany. In the forts of Brittany and Normandy alone there are garrisons of 15,000 marines.

That England's doubts of the efficiency of her preparations for defence are balanced by France's confidence in her fighting machinery is shown in an article by General de la Roque, formerly Director of Artillery, who says in "La Revue des Deux Mondes": "Touching artillery . . . our superiority is very great, uncontested and uncontested in every respect. Our guns,

our gun-carriages, our ammunition have greater power and more simplicity, are in a word more military and in better order than any possessed by any other maritime nation—and notably by the English."

A further note of warning is sounded in British ears by H. W. Wilson in an article in the "Nineteenth Century," in which he considers the question: "Are we misled about the fleet?" The conclusion he reaches is that no Navy contains so high a percentage of inefficient vessels as that of England. No other parades thirty or forty-year-old iron-clads armed with muzzle-loaders, in its returns, as if they were of any serious value in war. Of the fifty-three completed British battleships appearing in the last returns, sixteen or seventeen are "hoary shams." The French Northern Squadron has seven battleships, all of them modern or modernized. The English Reserve Squadron, which would have been required to meet it had war broken out during a recent absence of the Channel Squadron at Gibraltar, has ten battleships, none of recent date and all fitted with inflammable wooden fittings that would burn like tar barrels, thus repeating the Spanish experience at Santiago. Not one has smokeless powder for her heavy guns, and one of them still carries muzzle-loaders. Their artillery is far inferior to that of the French vessels. As to speed, one of these vessels is good for only twelve knots; another for eleven and one-half knots.

Now that the cruisers have been sent to watch the South African transports, the Channel Squadron is practically without cruisers, except for the five cruisers of the Training Squadron, and it has no torpedo craft with it. The Mediterranean fleet is also weak in cruisers and none too strong in torpedo boats. Neither squadron has colliers or distilling ships, and both have too many vessels with wooden fittings.

Mr. Wilson also holds that in shooting the British sailors are much inferior to the French. The average of one vessel, the Sans Pareil was 0. The French fire at a larger target, but it is placed at three times the distance, and the speed of the vessel practising is higher. Another weakness of the British Navy is in the "enormous shortage of trained lieutenants." The percentage in France of officers to men is very much larger. The deficiencies in engineers is even more marked and less easily remedied. "This," Mr. Wilson says, "is the price we pay for ridiculous service jealousies, which keep engineers off the Admiralty Board."

Mr. Wilson's point of view is evidently somewhat too pessimistic. A similar sifting of the French Navy would no doubt yield corresponding results. At the same time it is no doubt true that in actual fighting strength the British Navy would fall very far short of the popular expectations concerning it.

In the profound hostility of the Continent, Mr. Wilson finds a disquieting element. "It is the peoples of the Continent," he says, "who detest the English. All the more because the events of the South African war have proved to their complete satisfaction that our Empire is weak, and because they believe that they have been imposed upon; and they ask themselves, 'Is it not possible and probable that when war comes the British Navy will be found to be just as far below expectations?' In France the talk is all of an attack upon England after the Exhibition." The word for war with England has, Mr. Wilson declares, gone out from the French General Staff.

All this would indicate, if not the likelihood of French invasion, at least the difficulty of repelling it should it occur, and the necessity for radical changes and improvements in British defences, on the established ground that preparedness to meet invasion is the best guarantee that it will not occur. Many causes might be expected to inspire a French desire for invasion, aside from the wish not to let slip an opportune moment for humbling a neighbor never regarded with too great friendliness. England has without doubt on occasion rubbed her neighbor the wrong way.

Where she offends is in assuming high moral grounds in her criticisms of foreign peoples and holding them responsible to principles of action which she does not apply in her own case. When an Englishman speaks of the high handed proceedings in Madagascar, the Frenchman retorts with a reference to South Africa. If the Briton alludes to the smothering of insurgent Arabs in a cave, he is reminded of some incidents of the Sepoy rebellion; if the Dreyfus case is referred to, the answer comes: "How about the leniency shown to those guilty of the most flagrant violation of law in the Jameson Raid, which is responsible in part for your present trouble with the Transvaal Republic?" The moral of which is that if you wish to get on peacefully with other peoples you must show some sympathetic appreciation of their difficulties and not be too ready with your censorious judgments upon their actions. What has been known in England as the Exeter Hall school of criticism has been responsible in a large measure for the undoubted dislike of England abroad. We should take warning from her example, and discourage, so far as we can, the rank provincialism which assumes superiority over the foreigner simply because he differs from us in his habits and his ways of thinking. It is the drunken soldier in the guard house at Manila who has the most contemptuous opinion of "niggers," some of whose virtues he might wisely emulate.

Few officers of the Navy favor the Senate amendment to the Naval appropriation bill making it mandatory upon the Secretary of the Navy to build five submarine torpedo boats after the model of the Holland, recently purchased by this Government. The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs reported the bill with an

amendment providing that these boats be purchased at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. This clause was acceptable to the officers of the Navy Department as it would give the Government opportunity to carefully test the Holland prior to building any additional vessels of her type. It is not believed at the Department the amendment to the Committee's section will be agreed to in the conference on the bill.

Upon the recommendation of Rear Admiral Remy, commanding the Asiatic Station, the two gunboats Bennington and Concord will not return to the United States as had been ordered, but will remain on duty in the waters in proximity to the Philippines. In making his recommendations in this matter, Admiral Remy said that owing to the beginning of the rainy season renewed activity was expected on the part of the insurgents. These two vessels are peculiarly adapted to duty of this kind and hence will not be retained there. The training ship Dixie has recently arrived in Philippine waters with about four hundred landsmen who will be transferred to those ships so sadly in need of men.

An assistant inspector writes us as follows: "The Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, it is predicted, will have the same difficulty in retaining in its employ responsible assistant inspectors at the works of the different firms doing government work, that it is having in keeping its experienced draftsmen, and for the same reasons, viz., insufficient compensation, and the fact that they at present receive no leave with pay, being paid per diem. When they were appointed first the country was suffering from the last period of dull times, and there were a number of competent men glad to avail themselves of the appointments. Now, every competent man is employed at a higher rate than the Navy Department pays, and a number have gone back to better positions with private firms. The writer knows of four assistant inspectors who expect shortly to leave the government service and take positions at an increase in salary that will average 25 per cent., and in addition, they will get their regular yearly vacations. This matter of leave with pay is one which would be adjusted by Senate Bill 2627 and House Bill 0064, if they were reported favorably and passed, and they call for no more than justice, when we come to think that employees of the Department who are stationed in Washington receive a certain amount of leave with pay each year, while the draftsmen, clerks and assistant inspectors who happen to be stationed outside of Washington receive no leave. Their work could be doubled up at any time nearly and the government would lose nothing, for what one of them would not do his share of extra work with the prospects of a vacation in view?"

The War Department authorities have decided to begin the removal of the Volunteer troops from the Philippine Islands about the first of next November. They will be transferred to the United States slowly in order that the transports in the service of the Government will not be taxed beyond their capacity. From all reports which have been recently received from officers on duty in the Philippines there does not seem to be any evidence that it will be safe to reduce the size of the Army in those islands by the time the volunteers will be brought home. In consideration of this fact, and of the fact that General Wood reports it will be practicable to reduce the number of troops in Cuba by the middle of this summer, the Department has about decided to transfer some of the regulars from Cuba to Manila. An endeavor will be made on the part of this administration to have legislation enacted providing that the present size of the regular Army be continued indefinitely. Following the policy of the Department the volunteers will be brought home in the same general order in which they went to the Philippines. They will be allowed the same privileges as were allowed the State volunteers when they returned last year. The Secretary of War is anxious to provide some means whereby those officers now in the Volunteer Army and who have shown unusual aptitude for a military life, may be transferred by examination to the regular service.

Advices from Washington, D. C., this week, announce that General MacArthur on May 14 cabled the dismissal of Lieut. Robert B. Cramer of the 34th Inf. after a trial by court martial. Lieut. Cramer is a son-in-law of Col. Evan P. Howell, and upon representing this relationship to Gen. Joseph Wheeler the latter indorsed his application for appointment as a Volunteer officer. This was done without the knowledge of Colonel Howell, who had denounced him as unworthy, a fact unknown officially at the time of his appointment. Upon General Wheeler's indorsement of Cramer he was appointed a lieutenant. Colonel Howell disavowed any indorsement of the young man when he learned of his appointment, but he was allowed to stay in the service. His conduct afterward, however, in securing money before his departure for the Philippines, was inquired into by the War Department, and the result of the investigation forwarded to General Otis. A court martial was ordered with the result that Cramer's dismissal followed.

Ensign E. N. Robinson, late of the U. S. Navy, is the Registrar of the Order of the Spanish-American War instead of treasurer, as has been stated, his address being 31 Nassau street, New York City. The treasurer is Ensign Frank W. Tappan, U. S. N.

THE MODERN NAVAL ENGINEERS.

"Marine Engineering" has published in full the able President's address delivered by Admiral Geo. W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N., at the New York meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In it Admiral Melville said, speaking of the results of the Navy Personnel bill: "I think we may all feel a pardonable pride in this change in the status of our naval engineers. The amalgamation is analogous to that which occurred in the British Navy just after Cromwell's time, and the analogy is not a fanciful nor forced one, but is strictly accurate. * * * The amalgamation which then occurred was of the soldier and the sailor, and out of this amalgamation was evolved the man-of-warman and the naval officer. With the advent of mastless ships, we had reached an analogous condition where one set of people fought the guns and another set managed the propulsive power, this time steam acting through machinery. The new amalgamation has made a new naval officer, 'the fighting engineer,' to be followed in time by the successor to the old man-of-warman, who will be the 'fighting mechanic.' The basis of the new amalgamation is the fact that in this industrial age engineering and mechanical skill are the source of efficiency in our Navy, and this, as I have said, is a pardonable cause of pride to all of us as engineers."

In his life of John Ericsson written ten years ago the editor of the Army and Navy Journal said of Ericsson: "He sought to elevate engineering science above nautical experience, and to give 'greasy mechanics' the place of honor to which he believed them entitled in this age of steam and iron. He simply fought out on new lines, a contest dating from the beginning of modern naval experience. Warlike training requires that the fighting instinct should have the position of control, and this tends to place those who minister to the mechanical forces, of which even warriors must avail themselves, in the position of the galley-slaves chained to the oars, who contributed to the glory of the warriors of old without being suffered to share it. England's early naval heroes were soldiers and not sailors, and they were wholly dependent upon the nautical skill of their sailing-master's for their ability to fight upon the ocean, instead of upon the land. Finally, the character of the modern naval officer developed out of a substitution of what may be called a chemical for a merely mechanical association. Scarcely had this result been accomplished when the substitution of steam as a motive power resolved into their original elements these motive and militant forces."

"Once more the attempt to unite them is in progress, and its success is for the future to determine. Ericsson's career belongs to their period of antagonism, and this in a measure explains the difficulties with which he contended through life."

Speaking of our Spanish war Admiral Melville says: "The work of the Oregon stands out as a brilliant illustration of the fact that the modern battleship is not only the creature of the engineer, but is absolutely dependent upon him for success. You all know the story of Milligan's work as the chief engineer of the Oregon; of his ceaseless vigilance to keep everything in order and prevent any deterioration; of how he saved the good coal for the day of battle which finally came (though he was told it never could come), and, above all, how he persuaded Clark, the commanding officer, to have all the boilers ready all the time, although others had steam on only half the boilers, and, where it could be done, half the engine power was laid off. I am firmly convinced that the brilliancy of the victory at Santiago is largely due to Milligan's skill and foresight, and, as I said, this case is direct proof that however admirable as a great fighting machine, the battleship is useless except in the hands of trained engineers."

NAVY CONTROL OF TRANSPORTS.

Capt. Asa Walker, U. S. N., makes out a strong case for naval control of transports in the March number of the "Proceedings of the Naval Institute." His motto is: "From shore to shore for the naval officer." This naval command afloat is the more essential, in the view of Capt. Walker, as no convoy can expect to cross the seas unattacked, and the commanding officer of each unit therein should be able to manoeuvre under signal, to avoid confusion in the hour of danger. "Each transport to carry troops or supplies should be in command of a naval officer," proceeds Capt. Walker, "and to him should be intrusted her landing and discharge;" with him should rest the responsibility for her navigation, her proper position in convoy, her efficiency, health and cleanliness. This responsibility for the ship is understood in no way to take from the authority of the officer of the troops over his men, subject of course to the general regulations of the ship.

Detailed plans of each ship should be made, showing just how many men of any particular branch of the service she can carry, together with all equipments and supplies necessary to make that detachment of troops complete in all respects of service. The ship should have on board, stowed readily at hand or in proper order, all the outfit, of every kind, requisite for the equipment of the troops ready for active service. Capt. Walker says that in recent landing of our forces on the coast of Cuba the entire neglect of these principles caused all of the troubles and vexations met with. "Had the transports been in charge of naval officers, trained in obedience to the orders of their senior officers," he says, "there would have been no seeking of a transport five or more miles at sea; each one would have been in its assigned position. The excellent work done by Capt. Goodrich, as the naval officer in charge of landing, reflects the highest honor on him and on the service he ornaments. With the facilities at his command he accomplished wonders; his arrangement of them was practically perfect, but his difficulties were so numerous and unavoidable that the results, though grand, were reduced to a minimum."

Capt. Walker hopes that in any future combined operations the sister branch of the service may join with the Navy in relegating the shoemaker to his last. "It were foolishness for the Navy to desire control of operations on shore," says Capt. Walker, "and, unquestionably, it is equally unwise for those lacking all marine training to invade the territory of the sea. The field is broad enough for both. Let us, then, unite and let our Army brothers say to us 'Land us in position

to do our work, protect our sea flank, keep open our communications, convoy our fleets, and see that we are furnished with the sinews of war, and we will do the rest."

MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Military Academy appropriation bill provides \$226,840 for the permanent establishment, an increase of \$29,840, all for the pay of cadets. \$3,264 is added for an increase of ten in the number of musicians, and \$648 for three cooks. The adjutant is deprived of his clerks and the Commandant is given two and the Department of Practical Military Engineering one. \$3,143 is added to the allowance for pay of the band. The plumber gets \$120 increase in his pay and the keeper of the post cemetery \$180. \$1,800 is added for the pay of master builder and architect as assistant to the Q. M., and \$1,200 for a master mechanic. The total for civilian employees is \$41,020, an increase of \$11,500. \$25,000 is allowed for repairs, an increase of \$5,000. \$175 is granted for books and maps, an increase of \$100, and \$400 for fencing outfits, an increase of \$180. For plumes for cadet officers and acting officers \$75 is allowed. \$3,400 for furniture for the cadet barracks (to be immediately available); \$500 for Welsbach lamps; \$50 for one large atlas of the world; \$50 for framing cadet drawings (instead of \$25); \$40 for binding, in place of \$30; \$90 for twenty reconnaissance sketch guards, in place of ten allowed for last year. The Department office is to be allowed \$30 for a new desk, and \$500 is added to the appropriation for models of breech mechanism, etc., making \$1,500. The total for current and ordinary expenses is \$79,130, an increase of \$11,627.42. The appropriation of \$200 last year for repairing books, etc., is increased to \$1,000 and that for the gymnasium outfit to \$300. For improvements to the laundry \$24.72 is granted. Some items being omitted this year, the total for miscellaneous items and incidentals is \$19,697, a decrease of \$6,838. The total for the Academy is \$458,449.99, against \$410,085.97 last year. The appropriation for buildings and grounds is \$243,843. Last year it was \$77,154.50 less. The total, including buildings and grounds, is \$702,292.99; last year \$575,714.47.

The appropriation for an atlas of the globe is apparently the result of expansion and the growth of imperialism. Nothing less than a world atlas would enable our future officers to study the possessions of the United States. By thus giving them a personal interest in both the top and under sides of this globe we may be sure we are educating the young men into a cosmopolitanism that will add to their ardor as sterling patriots.

The House on May 15 passed the Military Academy Appropriation bill, first striking out this proviso: "Provided further, That the allowance of extra pay, as provided for in the acts of February 10, 1897 (29 Stat. L., page 518), March 5, 1898 (30 Stat. L., page 255), and February 27, 1899 (30 Stat. L., page 295), and of extra-duty pay to enlisted men of the Army stationed at the Military Academy, who have been placed on extra-duty in obedience to the orders of the Superintendent, is hereby authorized and its payment directed, less the 20 per cent. war increase already paid, the said payment being excepted from the operation of section 3691 of the Revised Statutes and of section 6 of the act approved April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. L., page 365)." This was stricken out by a close vote on motion of Mr. McKee, of Arkansas, who seemed very suspicious of the whole bill, making points of order against various provisions and questioning minutely as to others. He wanted to know why more musicians were needed; why the amount for repairs and improvements has increased \$5,000; why \$75 should be paid for plumes, and more than three dollars for sketching boards; why models should be made at the Academy when the gun factories were the place for such work, and why all purchases were not made by contract. He succeeded in getting this proviso stricken out on the ground that it was in contravention of Sec. 3709, Rev. Stat., "Provided, That all technical and scientific supplies for the departments of instruction of the Military Academy shall be purchased by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best."

The following amendment was offered and withdrawn as subject to a point of order: "That from and after the passage of this act all cadets heretofore admitted, or hereafter admitted, to the Military Academy at West Point shall have administered to them an oath, in due form of law, that they will not in any way, manner, or form engage in the practice of hazing or mistreating cadets. And any cadet violating said oath shall, upon trial and conviction, be dismissed from the Academy."

The introduction of this amendment led to some discussion of the subject of hazing, during which Mr. Mahon, of Pennsylvania, who offered it, asserted that "during the past year the treatment has been absolutely brutal and vicious. The boy of a prominent officer in the Regular Army was beaten by the young men in that institution so that he was thrown into spasms and lay so for two or three days."

Mr. Clayton of New York said: "Let them change the regulations and make it an expulsion offense. Colonel Mills, the present Superintendent, is a competent officer. He is handling the affairs of the Academy in a very satisfactory manner. His authority is ample. It is not good policy for Congress to undertake to prescribe the rules and regulations in detail. I do not in any way defend hazing, but, as a matter of fact, the extent of it at West Point has been much exaggerated."

In the course of the debate it was stated that Gen. Egbert L. Viele, a graduate, and "a prominent landscape gardener," had offered his services without compensation to lay out the grounds of the cemetery and superintend the work of improvement.

HOISTING OUR FLAG AT TUTUILA.

Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., in his report on the hoisting of the American flag at Tutuila, Samoa, April 17, which we mentioned in our last issue, writes in part as follows: "U. S. S. Abarenda, Naval Station, Tutuila, Pago Pago, April 19, 1900. Having received the order to assume command of the Naval Station, Tutuila, on April 4, while I was at Apia with the Abarenda, I decided to hoist the American flag at Pago Pago, Tutuila, on April 17. I issued, through our Consul General, invitations to all the prominent officials in Apia to attend. On April 8 I proceeded to Pago Pago with the Abarenda. Believing it desirable to have the natives of the islands of Manua participate in the ceremony, I proceeded to Manua on April 11, taking with me all the high chiefs of Tutuila for the purpose of extending to the people of Manua a cordial invitation to attend. I sent a letter to the Tui Manua (King), requesting a meeting of the chiefs. I received a courteous answer from the Tui Manua, and a 'phono' was appointed for the following day. The 'phono' was con-

ducted with great ceremony, and, before any business could be conducted, two hours were taken up with drinking 'kava.' Finally the Tui Manua addressed me very courteously, giving me a hearty welcome to Manua. I handed him a copy of the President's proclamation announcing the assumption of sovereignty and protection of the islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude. I spoke to the assembled chiefs, urging them to accept the new government, and pointing out to them the many advantages which would result. The evening session of the 'phono' was opened with prayers and singing. Immediately after the prayers, which were led by the Tui Manua, he handed me a letter accepting gracefully for himself, the chiefs and the people the sovereignty and protection of the United States. Manua is a beautiful and prosperous island. It is in a most happy and peaceful state and is well governed. The people are all professing Christians. No changes in the local government of the island will be necessary. It could not be better, but the protection of the United States will give it security."

"The present Tui Manua has been educated by the London Missionary Society, and is a man of very strong character and enlightened mind. He is an earnest Christian, and was for many years one of the native teachers of the Missionary Society."

Comdr. Tilley in his letter to the chiefs of Manua said: "The laws of the United States in relation to these islands will be enforced. While you remain under the rule of your chiefs, serious crimes, such as inciting to disorder, rioting, murder, etc., will be tried by a court of the United States, which will be established. The United States is building a naval station at Pago Pago, and a vessel of war will be constantly near Manua to enforce the laws. The punishment of petty crimes will be left to your chiefs as a general rule, but they must act under the authority of the United States."

Commander Tilley sailed from Manua on the following morning for Pago Pago, taking with him about one hundred of the natives who had accepted his invitation to participate in the ceremonies attending the hoisting of the American flag.

The American flag was hoisted at the Naval Station, Pago Pago, on April 17, at 10 o'clock a. m., with appropriate ceremonies. The exercises were as follows: Reading of the President's proclamation and Navy Department General Order No. 540 by the Commandant; presentation of address by the Samoan people of Tutuila; religious exercises, conducted by Rev. E. V. Cooper of the London Missionary Society, and by Father Meennidier of the Roman Catholic Mission in Tutuila; declaration of the sovereignty and protection of the United States over the islands of the Samoan group east of 171 degrees of longitude, west of Greenwich; hoisting of American flag by Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U. S. N., Commandant; singing of "America" by the pupils and teachers of the London Missionary Society; national salutes fired by the U. S. S. Abarenda and the German cruiser Cormoran; address by United States Consul General Osborn of Apia.

Afterwards addresses were received from the Missionary Societies. In the afternoon the natives gave several "taalolos," a ceremony which indicates that those participating acknowledge the authority and promise allegiance to the person to whom it is given. It consists of a procession passing before the ruler and each native dressed in his aboriginal costume presents to the ruler some small present of food, such as a chicken, pig, fruit, etc.

The other exercises lasted until the evening of the 18th. Nearly the whole population of Tutuila was present and participated in the exercises and sports. They showed great enthusiasm, and Comdr. Tilley thinks it is most gratifying to these people that the United States has taken charge of the island. He was treated with the greatest respect by the natives.

The German cruiser Cormoran came down from Apia to be present at the ceremonies. Governor Solf, the German Governor of Samoa and all the officials of the Cormoran attended the exercises on shore.

The following is the translation of the address presented by the Samoan chiefs:

Tutuila, Pago Pago, April 2, 1900.
To His Susuga, Comdr. B. F. Tilley, Acting Governor for the United States of America at Tutuila. Your Susuga, Salutation:

"We desire to make known with the greatest respect to your Susuga and His Afoaga the President of the United States of America, we are now exceedingly grateful to the Great Powers for the care and protection in this country in past days; we will continue thus to be thankful. We rejoice with our whole hearts on account of the tidings we have received, the Conventions of the Great Powers concerning Samoa are ended; their declarations are thus: 'Only the Government of the United States of America shall rule in Tutuila and Manua; other foreign governments shall not again have authority there. We give great thanks to the Great Powers for that result and the declaration is accepted by us with glad hearts.'

"Now, therefore, let your Susuga, and let also his Afoaga, the President of the United States of America, and let all the nations of the Earth know and all people dwelling therein, that in order to set aside all possible doubts in the future concerning our true desire at this time on account of the rule of the United States of America in Tutuila and Manua, we now, rightly appointed according to the customs of Samoa to be the representatives of all the different districts in Tutuila, we do confirm all these things done by the Great Powers for Tutuila; we do also cede and transfer to the Government of the United States of America the Island of Tutuila and all things, there to rule and protect it. We will obey all laws and statutes made by that government or by those appointed by the government to legislate and to govern."

"Our whole desire is to obey the laws that honor and dwelling in peace may come to pass in this country."

"We depend on the government and we hope that the government will correctly guide and advise us in order that we may be able to care for and guard well and uprightly our different villages and also our districts."

"Let good and useful laws be made; let the foundations of the government stand firm forever."

"May your Susuga, the Acting Governor live."

"May his Afoaga, the President of the Government of America, live, and all the government also."

"We are your humble servants."

"I am Mauga of Pago Pago; Leiato of Fagaitua; Faumuina of Anuanu; Pere of Launili; Masani of Vatia; Tupuola of Fagasa; Solini of Nuuli; the Sui and the Vailana. (Note.—The Sui and the Vailana is the term applied to and embracing the whole of the eastern district of Tutuila.) Fofu and Aitua. (Term applied to and embracing the whole of the western district.) Tuitale of Leone; Fafirae of Leone; Letuli of Illili; Fuimaono of Vailoa; Satele of Vailoa; Leone of Leone; Olo of Leone; Namon of Malaeloa; Malots of Malaeloa; Tumatani of Pavaia; Lalemana of Asu; Amituani Itua."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.
NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief.
NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Ft. Monroe, Va., for New York May 17. Address Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.
DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H., May 8, where she will be placed out of commission. Address Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickinson. At Navy Yard, League Island, in reserve. Address there.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. Arrived Port Limon, May 8. Address mail to Port Limon, Costa Rica.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. Arrived at League Island May 9. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
SCORPION, Lieut.-Comdr. Nathan Sargent. At Carthagena. Address mail to Carthagena, Colombia.
TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. Same as New York.
VIXEN, Lieut.-Comdr. C. K. Curtis. Arrived at Port Padre, April 2. Address mail to Port Padre, Cuba.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived Rio May 11. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Same as Chicago.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Same as Chicago.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Bremerton, Washington, in dry dock. Address mail to Bremerton, Washington. Capt. Philip H. Cooper to command June 9.
ABAREND (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Arrived Tutuila April 19. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.
PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. William W. Mead. Left San Juan, Nicaragua, for San Francisco, May 6. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.
BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Arrived Hong Kong May 4. To be docked. Address mail to Manila.
BALTIMORE, Capt. James M. Forsyth. Left Shanghai for Hong Kong May 15. Will return to the United States, pursuing following itinerary: Arrive Singapore June 2, Colombo June 12, Aden June 25, Port Said July 4, Gravesend Aug. 1, New York Oct. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. Arrived Yokohama May 11. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
BRUTUS, at Guam.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
CASTINE, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China, under repairs, which will be completed about July 1. Comdr. Charles G. Bowman will assume command about June 1. Address mail to Shanghai, China, care U. S. Consul.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At Manila.
CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Yokohama, Japan. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
CULGOA—Lieut.-Comdr. Martin E. Hall. Arrived Brisbane, April 2. Will return to Manila.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.
GLACIER, Comdr. William H. Everett. Left Brisbane for Manila May 11. Will return to Manila.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. At Manila.
IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. At Manila.
ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. Left Hong Kong for Manila May 15. Address Manila, P. I.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.
MANILA, Lieut. Albert L. Norton. Arrived at Brisbane April 7. Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens ordered to command.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Edward T. Strong. At Manila.
MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan. Comdr. Fred. M. Wise ordered to command.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Arrived at Hong Kong April 9. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
NANSHAN, at Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.
NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. George E. Ide. Left Nagasaki for Manila May 16. Address Manila, P. I.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Kobe May 8. Will return to Manila.
PETREL, Comdr. Charles C. Cornwell. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address Manila.
SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left Labuan for Colombo May 6. Returning to United States. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Shanghai. Comdr. E. D. Taussig ordered to command. Will be docked at Foo Chow.
YOSMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Yokohama. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ZAFIRO (Supply vessel), at Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.
GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there. Will proceed to Newport June 11.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. Arrived Newport May 3. Address Newport, R. I.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived Port Angeles, Wash., May 17. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived Hampton Roads May 16. Address mail to Newport, R. I.
BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. Arrived Azores May 14. Arriving in accordance with the following itinerary: Arrive Fayal, Azores, May 15, leave May 21; arrive Gibraltar May 25, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon May 28, leave June 2; arrive Gravesend June 11, leave June 21; arrive Christiania June 28, leave July 2; arrive Copenhagen July 4, leave July 11; arrive Stockholm July 13, leave July 19; arrive Kiel July 21, leave July 28; arrive Havre or Rouen Aug. 3, leave Aug. 13; Hampton Roads, Sept. 1. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Will proceed to Newport, leaving there May 22 on European cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Arrive Newport May 23, leave May 30; arrive Queenstown June 2, leave June 28; arrive Christiania July 5, leave July 15; arrive Kronstadt July 22, leave July 28; arrive Stockholm Aug. 1, leave Aug. 7; arrive Copenhagen Aug. 11, leave Aug. 16; arrive Amsterdam Aug. 21, leave Aug. 28; arrive Gravesend Aug. 30, leave Sept. 11; arrive Havre Sept. 13, leave Sept. 25; arrive Madeira Oct. 6, leave Oct. 11; arrive San Juan Nov. 5, leave Nov. 11; arrive Guantanamo Bay Nov. 16, leave Nov. 22; arrive Havana Nov. 23, leave Dec. 1; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. At Boston. Address Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Will leave on European cruise May 25. Following is the itinerary: Leave Boston May 25 or later (possibly touching at Queenstown); arrive Southampton July 1, leave July 1; arrive Leith July 13, leave July 18; arrive Christiania July 22, leave July 26; arrive Copenhagen July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Stockholm Aug. 4, leave Aug. 11 (may touch at Copenhagen); arrive Antwerp Aug. 19, leave Aug. 24; arrive Gravesend Aug. 28, leave Sept. 5; arrive Havre Sept. 7, leave Sept. 21; arrive Lisbon Sept. 30, leave Oct. 4; arrive Gibraltar Oct. 1; leave Oct. 14; arrive Madeira Oct. 19, leave Oct. 23; arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 1.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Arrived Portsmouth, N. H., May 7. Address Portsmouth, N. H.
PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. Address No. 253 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. Sailed from New York City on cruise April 30. Will touch at Southampton, Gibraltar and Madeira. The St. Mary's will remain at Glen Cove a few days, and then go to New York. She will be taken aboard at both places. The ship will put to sea from New London straight for Southampton. She will sail through the Mediterranean before returning in September. About one hundred boys will be taken to the Paris Exposition.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnett. At her anchorage at Philadelphia. Will sail on her European cruise early in June. Address care Philadelphia, Pa.

CADET PRACTICE SHIPS.

CHESAPEAKE, Lieut.-Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Chesapeake: Leave Annapolis June 11; leave the Cape June 18; arrive New London July 2, leave July 5; arrive New Bedford July 13, leave July 16; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 30; arrive Portland Aug. 11, leave Aug. 14; arrive Newport Aug. 21, leave Aug. 23; arrive Annapolis Aug. 14. NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md. The following is the itinerary of the cruise of the Newport: Leave Annapolis June 11; arrive Newport June 12, leave June 14; arrive Lynnhaven Bay June 25, leave June 29; arrive Newport, R. I., July 1, leave July 6; arrive Boston, Mass., July 7, leave July 12; arrive Vineyard Sound and neighboring waters July 13, leave July 17; arrive Gardiner's Bay July 18, leave July 23, arrive Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds July 24, leave July 27; arrive Boston July 28, leave Aug. 2; arrive Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Aug. 3, leave Aug. 7; arrive Newport, R. I., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 11; arrive Philadelphia Aug. 13, leave Aug. 25; arrive Annapolis Aug. 28.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Arrived at Tompkinsville May 9. Address Navy Yard, New York.
DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrived Manila May 11. Address mail to Post Office, New York.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. Left San Juan May 15 for Washington. Address mail to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.
HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Arrived Barbados May 16. Address mail to Port Monroe, Va.
IROQUOIS, Lieut. Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MARCELLUS, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut.-Comdr. William Winder. Arrived Chicago May 1. Address there.
NEWPORT, Lieut.-Comdr. A. M. Knight. At Annapolis. Placed in commission May 1. Address Annapolis, Md.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived Boston May 8. Address care Navy Dept.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Left for Brunswick, Ga., May 17. Comdr. William Swift to command May 28. Address Brunswick, Ga.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived San Diego May 4. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
SOLACE, Comdr. Herbert Winslow. Left San Francisco for Manila, via Honolulu, May 2. Address Manila, P. I.
SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Glas. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.
WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. Arrived Yokohama May 13. Will proceed to Unalaska. Address Unalaska, Alaska, care of Postmaster. Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.
YANKTON, Lieut.-Comdr. George L. Dyer. Left Gibraltar April 17 for Nipe. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibraltar, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At Port Royal. Address Port Royal, S. C. Will return to San Juan.
KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Left Newport May 12 for Cape of Virginia. Address Ft. Monroe, Va.
UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, P. R.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.
RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.
WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Was at Yokohama, Japan, March 16, refitting before proceeding to Bering Sea via Kamtschatka. She is due at San Francisco, Cal., in November next. Address mail to San Francisco.
FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

G. O. 57, APRIL 28, 1900, NAVY DEPT.

The Department publishes herewith for the information of the service two reports of the commanding officer of the Iowa in regard to the methods used in coaling that vessel and the results obtained.

It is directed that coaling ship shall be considered as an evolution and that while actually coaling ship, no officer or man shall be allowed on shore except on duty; that all station bills shall include stations for coaling ship, and that once each quarter, in addition to the regular times of coaling, the ship's company shall be drilled in making all preparations as for coaling ship. The times for making such preparation will be noted and preparations made for actually coaling will be made on time as during the drills. For one year from the date of this order commanding officers will make reports in detail of the methods and results of coaling.

The Department and its bureaus will endeavor to add to the facilities for rapid coaling, and commanders in chief of stations and commandants of navy yards will be held responsible with commanding officers for expeditious execution of all orders concerning preparations for coaling.

The Board of Inspection and Survey, commanders in chief, and other inspecting officers will report upon the proficiency of vessels in coaling and coaling drill. At any time when coaling is unduly prolonged the subject will be made a matter of inquiry by the Department and responsibility therefor will be fixed with a view to such action as may be necessary.

The Department will, from time to time, and without notice, direct vessels to proceed to a designated port to coal as a test of the coaling arrangements of the ship and other information in regard to coaling will be published by the Department from time to time.

The time of coaling will be taken from the hour when the vessel drops anchor or secures to a wharf to coal to the hour when the last lighter is cast off or the vessel casts off the last line from the wharf. Only when the vessel does not move to her coaling station will the time be taken from the hour when the first line is run to a lighter.

F. W. HACKETT, Acting Secretary.

[We omit the letter.—Ed.]

NAVY GAZETTE.

May 11.—Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, detached St. Mary's May 14, and to temporary duty on the Vermont.

MAY 12.—P. Asst. Paym. H. L. Robins, to duty on Independence, May 31.

Paym. L. C. Kerr, detached Independence on reporting of relief and to duty on Iowa, June 30.

Paym. J. A. Ring, detached Iowa, June 30, to home and wait orders.

P. Asst. Paym. G. G. Seibels, to duty at Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., June 1.

Paym. S. McGowan, detached Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C., June 1, to home and be ready for orders to Alabama.

Paym. C. J. J. Cunningham, appointment on nomination of Paym. L. C. Kerr revoked (Independence.)

Paym. C. L. W. Sanders, appointment on nomination of Paym. S. McGowan revoked (Port Royal Station.)

Paym. C. W. Loomis, appointment on nomination of Paym. J. A. Ring revoked (Iowa.)

MAY 13.—Sunday.

MAY 14.—Capt. C. M. Chester, detached connection Kentucky and assume command of her May 15.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Gilmore, sick leave granted for 2 months from May 10.

Lieut. M. Bevington, detached connection Kentucky and to engineer duty on board her May 15.

Lieut. Comdr. C. A. Gove, detached connection Kentucky ad to duty on board her as Navigator, May 15.

Lieut. Comdr. Karl Rohrer, detached duty connection Kentucky and to duty on board her as executive, May 15.

Comdr. D. Kennedy, detached Detroit when out of commission and to do duty connection fitting out of Mayflower, for command of her when commissioned.

Comdr. M. R. Mackenzie, detached from command of Prairie, May 28, to home and wait orders.

Comdr. Wm. Swift, to command of Prairie May 28.

Chaplain R. H. Hoes, detached Wabash June 14 and to Monongahela, June 16.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, to line duty on Lancaster, May 15.

Naval Cadet E. Woods, detached Texas and to Kentucky.

Lieut. L. J. Clarke, detached Detroit when out of commission and to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Cresap, detached Detroit when out of commission, to home and wait orders.

Carp. T. E. Kiley, detached duty connection Kentucky and to duty on board her May 15.

Gun. H. A. Eilers, detached duty connection Kentucky and to duty on board her May 15.

Lieut. W. M. Crose, detached inspection duty at Newport News, Va., and immediately to Kentucky.

Lieut. W. P. Scott detached duty connection Kentucky, and to duty on board her May 15.

Naval Cadet J. E. Mathews, detached from treatment at Mare Island Hospital and to New York Hospital for treatment.

MAY 15.—Capt. J. H. Dayton, commissioned captain from March 29, 1900. (Naval Station, San Juan.)

Comdr. W. H. Turner, commissioned commander from March 29, 1900. (Wait orders.)

Btsn. G. B. Hendry, warranted boatswain from April 15, 1900. (Navy Yard, Pensacola.)

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Wright, commissioned lieutenant commander from March 29, 1900. (Essex.)

Comdr. H. Winslow, commissioned commander from March 27, 1900. (Solace.)

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Eaton, additional inspection duty at Cleveland, O., Shelby, O., and Montpelier, Ind.

Lieut. W. W. White, detached Bureau Steam Engineering, May 31, and to duty with Mayflower and to engineer duty on board her when placed in commission.

Report June 2.

Paym. C. E. S. Updyke, appointed on nomination of Paym. A. Peterson. (Naval Home, Philadelphia.)

Carp. McCaill Pate, warranted carpenter from Dec. 12, 1898. (Prairie.)

MAY 16.—Lieut. William G. Miller, to duty at Torpedo Station, Newport, May 24.

Comdr. W. H. Turner, to War College, June 1.

Lieut. M. H. Signor, to War College, June 1.

Comdr. F. M. Courtis, detached Washington yard, May 31, and to War College, June 1.

Capt. P. H. Cooper, order May 1 modified. To command of Iowa June 9 instead of June 2.

Comdr. E. B. Parry, detached Washington yard, May 31, and to War College, June 1.

Lieut.-Comdr. M. L. Wood, to War College, June 1, and return to Pensacola on completion of course.

Capt. C. J. Barclay, to War College, June 1.

Capt. J. M. Green, to War College, June 1.

Lieut.-Comdr. H. M. Hodges, detached Washington yard, May 31, and to War College, June 1.

Capt. O. W. Farenholt, to War College, June 1, and resume duties at Boston yard on completion of course.

Chief Btsn. William Anderson, order May 9, detaching Vermont and to Kentucky, revoked.

Btsn. F. E. Larkin, detached Richmond and to Kentucky, May 21.

Comdr. E. C. Pendleton, to War College, June 1.

Comdr. Dunlap, to War College, June 1.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Bull, detached Newark and to Dixie.

Lieut. H. G. Macfarland, detached Concord and to Dixie.

Lieut. C. F. Snow, detached Princeton and to Dixie.

Lieut.-Comdr. G. B. Ranson, to home and waiting orders. Delay one month en route.

Paym. Clerk E. S. Updyke, appointment on nomination of Paym. A. Peterson (Massachusetts) revoked.

CHANGES ASIATIC STATION, FER CARLE, MAY 1.

1st Lieut. H. W. Carpenter, U. S. M. C., detached from Guam and to Mare Island hospital for treatment.

2d Lieut. L. M. Harding, U. S. M. C., detached Cavite Station and to Mare Island hospital for treatment.

Asst. Surg. J. C. Thompson, detached Bennington and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Asst. Surg. E. O. Huntington, detached Newark and to Bennington.

Lieut.-Comdr. J. H. Bull, detached Newark and to Dixie.

MAY 17.—Lieut. Comdr. N. T. Houston, to duty of Wabash as executive, May 31.

Lieut. Comdr. F. A. Wilner, detached from Wabash May 31 to War College June 1, for course of instruction.

Lieut. H. B. Price, to Torpedo station at Newport June 1, for instructions.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Norris, to duty at Naval Academy June 1.

June 1.

Capt. E. Longnecker detached from treatment at Mare Island Hospital, and to Hospital, Philadelphia for treatment.

Comdr. W. H. Emory to War College June 1, for course of instruction, and resume duties at New York yard on completion of course.

Lieut. W. H. Alderdice, to temporary duty on Pensacola June 5, then to Asiatic station for engineer duty sailing June 8.

Lieut. R. Crank, detached from the Detroit when out of commission and to Torpedo Station, Newport, for instruction, to report June 1.

Lieut. W. P. Elliott detached New Orleans and to home.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

May 11—Captain R. McDutton, appointed Judge-Advocate General Court-Martial, Navy Yard, League Island.
May 12—Major B. E. Russell, ordered to Marine Barracks, Washington, examination for promotion.
Capt. W. C. McKelvey, to proceed with Marine guard of Kentucky to that vessel at Newport News.
Second Lieut. F. E. Evans to duty with Marine guard of Kentucky.
Major C. A. Doyen detached from recruiting duty at Pittsburg and to marine barracks Norfolk.
May 14—An examining board consisting of Col. G. C. Reid as president, Col. E. L. Denny and Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington as members, and Capt. C. S. Radford as recorder, to convene marine barracks, Washington, for examination officers for promotion.
Lieut. Col. G. F. Elliott, granted three month's leave.
Maj. B. R. Russell, to return to the New York.
Maj. C. A. Doyen detached from Marine Barracks, Norfolk, and to Naval force, North Atlantic Station, to command Marine Guard of New York and as marine officer of fleet.
Major B. R. Russell, detached New York when relieved by Major C. A. Doyen, to Naval War College, Newport.
May 15—Major C. H. Lauchheimer, Inspector of target practice, to Norfolk.
Capt. H. C. Haines, to Naval War College.
May 17—Lieut. Col. F. H. Harrington to Chicago, Ills.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CASUALTIES, &C. OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE NAVY BETWEEN APRIL 15, AND MAY 15, 1900.

Appointment—Charles Norman Fliske to be an Asst. Surg. in the Navy from May 15, 1900.
Death—Lieut. Hanson R. Tyler, retired, at Vallejo, Cal., May 11, 1900.
Promotions—Lieut. (junior grade) Jay H. Sypher to be a lieutenant from January 11, 1900, vice Lieut. Reynold T. Hall, promoted; Lieut. (junior grade) Bion B. Hierer to be a Lieut. from Jan. 13, 1900, vice Lieut. Albert G. Winterhalter, promoted; Commander James H. Dayton to be a Captain from March 29, 1900, vice Capt. Silas W. Terry, promoted; Lieut. Commander William H. Turner to be a Commander from March 29, 1900, vice Commander James H. Dayton, promoted; Lieut. Edward E. Wright to be a Lieut. Commander from March 29, 1900, vice Lieut. Commander William H. Turner, promoted.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

One of the eighty-five Shaw & Spiegel steam towing machines in use and manufactured by the American Ship Windlass Co. is on the steamer Kyichak, recently launched by the Wolff & Zwickler Iron Works, Portland, Ore. This steamer has also received a steam windlass and a steam cargo hoisting winch of the American Ship Windlass Co.'s manufacture.

The London "Engineer" discussing the wear of bore by cordite expresses the fear that many heavy guns become eroded sufficiently to effect the shooting before firing 100 rounds, and urges the necessity of investigating the behavior of cordite as compared with German and other smokeless powders. "Two or three field guns," it says, "have been sent home from South Africa, we believe on account of erosion only. What affords much better means of judging than the guns themselves, are the gutta-percha impressions of bores which have been accessible, and the erosion is remarkable. It is said that cordite erodes very evenly, but this must have been when it was behaving very well. We have not seen what could be called even erosion. Commonly, at the upper surface of the bore commences a sort of cluster of smooth pits, which rapidly increase until a hollow is eaten out, which gives in the gutta percha a lump perhaps the size of a finger, covered with projecting roundish lumps. In the field gun we have not seen anything quite so large, but the evidence of an impression such as would be produced by pressing a small ear of wheat into wax; the gutta-percha, of course, giving something not unlike a small ear of wheat in relief. We are not in a position to say how often the piece had been fired. The field batteries went to the war with their service equipments, which might well be half worn. The gun in question may have fired 600 rounds before it went out."

In the United States District Court, District of Georgia, May 8, United States District Attorney Marion Erwin presented the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Adula prize ship case, affirming the decree of Judge Spear of July 28, 1898, condemning the Adula, an English vessel, as a lawful prize of war, for attempting on June 28, 1898, to run the blockade at the port of Guantanamo, Cuba. A decree was accordingly entered making the judgment of the Supreme Court the judgment of the District Court. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the decision of Judge Spear on the facts and the law sustained by a divided court, five to four. Motion for a rehearing was made and on the second hearing the decision of Judge Spear was again affirmed, so that the mandate was issued for final condemnation of the proceeds of the ship, which amount to some \$50,000. It is stated that the Atlas Steamship Company will endeavor to get the British government to take the matter up diplomatically with the government of the United States. The Adula had violated the blockade on a previous occasion and was overhauled off Cienfuegos by the Yankee which let her go not knowing the fact, thus missing one of the richest prizes of the war.

Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Usher, U. S. N., has been detailed for navigating duty on the U. S. S. Kearsarge, and has been very busy for several weeks testing the compass outfit of the ship under conditions of actual service. The navigating appliances of the Kearsarge are probably the most complete ever supplied to any American man-of-war, and the newest discoveries in electricity and magnetism have been taken advantage of in the equipment of the battleship.

Dr. Rose, U. S. N., retired, begs to disclaim the credit given him of being on duty at Havana, Cuba, "carrying on an extensive and critical series of examinations on the various maladies, especially yellow fever, of Cuba." The Doctor writes from his home at Ross View, Tennessee, that he has not been in Cuba since January last, his work—reorganization of municipal hospitals and asylums of Havana—being then about completed. He is at present more interested in horses than in hospitals.

Civil Engineer A. C. Cunningham, U. S. N., has been detailed for duty connected with the construction and installation of the fine steel dry dock now under construction for Algiers, La. It is not believed this dock will be ready for use the present year, although the contractors are pushing the work as fast as material can be procured.

Comdr. George Cowie, U. S. N., has reported for duty at Cavite as the relief of Comdr. Inch in charge of the shops and dockyard at that point. The amount of work going on there is much larger than is generally imagined, and the larger part is repair work on the captured gunboats.

Not a little comment has been made on the transfer of the U. S. S. Amphitrite from the Norfolk Yard to

New York for the general overhauling required, and the idea has been advanced that the work at the latter Yard is likely to be of a better character than at Norfolk, but the facts of the case are that the Norfolk Yard is so filled with orders that no further work can be taken in hand and as it is the desire of the Navy Department that the repairs on the Amphitrite shall be completed without delay it was deemed best to send the ship to New York where the facilities are considerably greater than at Norfolk.

It is said that the Navy Department has finally determined upon the retirement of the old Alliance from active service, it having been found that her condition does not warrant further repairs. The Topeka will be assigned to the service at present carried on by the Alliance, and the training duty will, it is believed, be far more thoroughly served by the Topeka. The crew and officers of the Alliance are to be transferred in a body to the new vessel.

Notwithstanding the fact that the U. S. S. Yorktown has been in commission longer than either of her sister ships, the Concord and Bennington, that vessel is still on a cruising station, and from the last reports received from Manila her condition justifies the Department in retaining her in the east for at least another year. The Yorktown was first placed in commission on April 23, 1889, and from that date until early in 1898 she was continually cruising, and up to January of that year had never been under regular dockyard repairs. Taken altogether the Yorktown has proved to be the most efficient craft under the flag, for her tonnage.

The steam machinery and boilers of the submarine torpedo boat Plunger have been removed and active preparations are in progress for the proposed gasoline engines which are to be installed sometime this coming year. The Plunger is at the Works of the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.

Commander Eaton of the Navy has rendered to the Navy Department a report on the inspection of the shells made by the Driggs-Seabury Company and many of which were said to be defective. His report cannot be said to be favorable to the Ordnance Company as on inspection 360 of the shells were found defective. The Navy Department has written a letter in the nature of a reprimand to the Company. Further developments are expected.

The U. S. S. Kentucky was placed in commission at Newport News, Va., May 15. The Kentucky will coal and about June 1 will go to Hampton Roads. Her final trials at sea will take place early in June. The torpedo boat Thornton was launched at Richmond, Va., May 15. Miss Mary Thornton Davis, of Worcester, Mass., a little girl, the granddaughter of Commodore Thornton, who was selected by the Navy Department as sponsor, christened the boat. The launching was witnessed by the immense carnival crowd as part of the day's programme.

Admiral Watson has forwarded to the Navy Department an extract from a report of Brig.-Gen. S. B. M. Young, which shows that the most cordial co-operation existed between the Army and the Navy in the operations in northern Luzon against the force directly under Aguinaldo's command. General Young opened communication with the Navy with a view to obtaining its co-operation and such supplies as could be spared. "Never were supplies more freely given or gladly received," Gen. Young says. "I received the fullest co-operation always for reinforcements at points where badly needed—provisions for the half-starved men, clothing and shoes for the naked and barefooted. The difficulties and dangers of my situation could not have been appreciated better or the aid given more freely by any one than was done by the officers of the Navy. Through their efficient assistance in the latter part of the campaign I was enabled to push the pursuit of Aguinaldo's forces rapidly, without giving him time to concentrate them, and, with comparatively small force, to complete the dispersion of his command, which had been for months keeping a large American army in check along the railroad."

"I shall always bear in grateful remembrance the efficient aid given by Capt. B. H. McCalla, of the Newark, in command of the naval forces, Capt. W. T. Burwell and Lieut.-Comdr. F. E. Bentley, of the Wheeling, Capt. Harry Knox, of the Princeton, and Lieut. H. C. Mustin, of the Samar, and their subordinates, and gladly accord to them the share to which they are entitled for assisting me in bringing to a successful termination a campaign which had for its object the dispossession of Aguinaldo's army and the liberation of the American and Spanish prisoners held by it."

The British Government storeship Craigellachie has been wrecked off Port Alfred. The steamer Ifafa, bound for Port Natal, rescued the captain and crew.

A court of inquiry has been ordered to meet in Washington on Monday, the 21st, composed of Admirals Rogers, Cotton and Terry, to investigate the circumstances attending the shooting of a Filipino near the U. S. S. Monadnock in the harbor of Cebu on November 21, 1899, and also the alleged failure of Captain McGowan to report the matter to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Squadron.

THE QUESTION OF ARMOR PLATE.

The question as to the price to be paid for armor and the advisability of establishing a government armor plate factory were once more under active discussion during the consideration in the Senate of the Naval appropriation bill which closed on Monday, May 14, with the passage of the bill. There was nothing new in this debate, the same old straw being threshed over again. Incidentally, however, there were some interesting points raised during the discussion. Mr. Lodge said:

"Under the lead of the Senators from South Carolina and New Hampshire we have been engaged for some time in curbing the armor-plate monopoly. The results, as I see them, are as follows: We have fixed the price of armor at \$300, and obtained none. We have come in with this bill at the end of three years, and those ships at \$545. We have stopped the building of the Senators themselves propose now to buy armor for three American Navy for three years, which is a heavy price to pay, as it seems to me, for anything, and which is the chief result of these efforts to curb monopoly."

"Now, my reason, Mr. President, for desiring more ships and for desiring more ships quickly is because I think the safety of the United States rests upon its naval strength. It is not on account of our new possessions that I am led to urge this; far from it."

"The danger to the United States lies where it has always lain, in its own coasts and in the interests which it must always protect in this hemisphere. We have the largest coast line of any nation in the world and one of the smallest fleets."

"Now, everyone is agreed that the Isthmus canal ought to be built, and the time is very near, in my judgment, when the work will be undertaken. If we are to be responsible for that canal in addition to our own coasts, we must have a fleet proportionately strong. I hope and believe that there will be no wars with anyone. But we should be foolish indeed if we closed our eyes to the possibilities of the situation. We could never allow, Mr. President, those Danish islands, for example, to pass into any hands other than those of their present possessors except our own. The nation of Europe which dares to take possession of those islands and hold them, right there on the road to the canal, and make of them great naval stations and places of arms would be by that very act the enemy of the United States. The Monroe doctrine is the greatest protection of the United States. To that doctrine we all, without distinction of party, adhere. I am by no means convinced that some European power, perhaps one of those whose navy is just now receiving such a rapid increase, may want to test that doctrine and that we may find ourselves called upon to protect Brazil or some other South American State from invasion, and to see to it that no new European State is established in the continent to the south."

Mr. Chandler made an attack upon Capt. W. M. Folger, U. S. N., late Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance in connection with a statement of the origin of the Harvey armor. He said:

"Now, what was the Harvey armor? Mr. Harvey had undertaken to sell to Capt. Folger, then, I think, the ordnance officer at the Navy Department, some tool steel which he said was especially hard. He had obtained a patent for hardening that armor. I can not undertake to state exactly what the patent was, but it was the use of carbon from charcoal, the old steel process by which the making of steel began, the simple process that the blacksmith uses when he turns a rod of iron into steel, charcoal carbonation, and he had sold \$300 worth of this steel to the navy yard for tool steel. Mr. President, that was not a very large transaction, and Mr. Harvey was not a great inventor, but what happened was enough to induce Comdr. Folger to say to him that he thought this process could be applied to armor. He asked Mr. Harvey if he did not think it could. Mr. Harvey said that he hoped that it could, and Comdr. Folger suggested to him to try the experiment."

After various rejections by the Patent Office for want of novelty a patent was finally allowed Sept. 29, 1891, "and, on the recommendation of Comdr. Folger, Secretary Tracy made a contract to pay a royalty to the Harvey Company for this hard-faced armor. They were to be paid nine-tenths of a cent a pound. Then, of course, the Bethlehem Company and the Carnegie Company came in relations to the Harvey process, and immediately it became one of the requirements of the Navy Department that the armor should be harveyed at an additional cost, on an average, of about \$50 a ton. Now, Mr. President, this is a brief history of the invention up to this time. The Harvey patents were in this way fastened upon the manufacture of armor in the United States and upon the Government of the United States. The next step, however, was to secure its introduction into foreign countries. How was that done? Comdr. Folger resigned from the Bureau of Ordnance and became a salaried agent of the Harvey Company at a salary of \$5,000 a year and a fee of \$20,000 worth of stock in the Harvey Company, which, it appeared in the testimony, paid such dividends that it was worth par or more than par, that is to say, Comdr. Folger was employed for \$25,000 a year to go to Europe and bring about the adoption there of the Harvey armor. He went to Europe. The foreign companies were induced to buy four-fifths or nine-tenths of the stock in the Harvey Company and to adopt the process. Secretary Tracy went out of office the 4th of March, 1898, and he immediately became counsel for the Harvey Company to defend the Harvey patents in the courts of the United States."

Mr. Chandler stated that the Krupp process was substantially the same except that the carbon was driven in two or three times as far. Mr. Chandler said:

"The chemical ingredients are different, and the face hardening is done by gas from charcoal and, perhaps, by making the process longer, and in some other way the face hardening is deepened. That is all there is to it, Mr. President. The patents, if there are any, we know nothing about. I do not understand that there are American patents for it. At any rate, if there are, Capt. O'Neill does not call them to our attention. The so-called secret is no secret at all, as is told us by Capt. O'Neill."

"Now, Mr. President, if we are to change our armor every time the combined manufacturers say that a little more carbon shall be put into it, we shall never be safe with reference to any armor. The right of the process was conveyed to the Harvey Continental Company. The Harvey Continental Company, holding the Harvey patents, was made the recipient of this so-called new device and new patent."

"I am prepared to show at length and at all times, that the Harvey patent was a fraud and that it was imposed upon the Patent Office and upon the Government by dishonest methods. When we aroused ourselves to that fact, Mr. President, the combined armor manufacturers of the world went to work by a subterfuge and by a device to evade the United States' decision, and they invented what they called the Krupp process, which I do not believe to have any merit whatever, except as it has carried on the well-known process of hardening iron by carbonization, carried it on until it hardens the plate two or three times more than it is hardened by the Harvey process. There is no patent about it; there is no secret about it that is worth one dollar in any American or European court. I believe that Capt. O'Neill can build an armor-plate factory, if we give him the money, which can turn out armor as good as can be made in the world, and can do it without infringing on any single patent or unfairly making use of any so-called secret of manufacture. I must, however, say, that the naval officers, as a general rule, do not care how much anything costs the Government. They have great ability in their chosen profession, but, Mr. President, they have no idea how the Government raises its money. I have sometimes thought that they believe that the money is made at the Treasury Department by setting the printing presses at work and sending out greenbacks and bank notes. They have no idea that money is raised by taxation."

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MAY 12.—1st Asst. Engr. H. U. Butler, granted fifteen days' leave.

MAY 15.—3d Lieut. G. M. Daniels, to the Chase, on expiration of leave.

2d Lieut. F. J. Haake, from the Chase to the Morrill.

Chief Engr. H. C. Barrows, granted an extension of leave for ten days.

MAY 14.—1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, granted three days' leave.

The following officers were recent visitors at the department: Capt. Russell Glover, J. C. Mitchell, 3d Asst. Engr. F. G. Snyder, 1st Lieut. H. B. West and 3d Lieut. J. F. Hottel.

Circular 12, April 28, Dept. of the East, publishes a communication from the Chief of Ordnance relative to the issue of powder.

RESCUE OF MANY PRISONERS.

Quite a large number of Spanish prisoners in the Philippines were rescued by Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, U. S. N., in an expedition to the Gulf of Ragay. The command was made up of a detail of officers and men from the U. S. S. Brooklyn and proceeded on Feb. 25 on board the transport General Alava, which was commanded by Lieut. Gibbons. On anchoring off Punta Bagutayoc on Feb. 26 reconnaissances were made by launches under command of Naval Cadets McIntyre and Fenner. Then the Alava stood across the gulf for Piria Bay. Before entering the bay Gunner Chiles in a steam launch was sent along the coast. An hour later Chiles came back, towing a banca, in which were 12 prisoners, six being Americans. They had heard of a steamer being in the gulf, and escaped from the main body of prisoners. A landing party was organized, consisting of Lieut. Brown, U. S. M. C., a squad of 20 marines embarked in a large banca, and two pulling boats with armed crews, all in tow of a steam launch. Cadet McIntyre was in charge of the boats. Asst. Surg. Grove accompanied the party to inspect the prisoners. Capt. J. I. Michael, quartermaster, U. S. A., in charge of the rations for the prisoners, volunteered to go with the land party, and was furnished with a Mauser and ammunition.

A boat that had been sent out previously under a Spanish Lieutenant was encountered by the party and gave the information that the main body of prisoners was at Piria, 3 miles up the river. At the bar at the mouth of the Piria the steam launch could not cross, so she was left there, the officers transferring to the other boats, which proceeded up stream under oars. Several canoes containing Spanish prisoners were met and directed to seek the launch. No resistance was encountered, the boats arriving safely at Piria, the guards having fled to the mountains. The main body of prisoners were found there. The sick and infirm, including 77 Spaniards and two Americans were embarked for the Alava. The able-bodied prisoners, in charge of Lieut. Brown, with the marine guard, marched over a difficult path to the river's mouth. The pulling boats arrived at the Alava in tow of the launch at 5 p. m., shortly after Brown's party arrived at the beach. After two boatloads had been taken aboard darkness fell.

Lieut. Gibbons sent in a boat with blankets, wood, etc., with instructions to Lieut. Brown to bivouac for the night. Brown replied that in the rising tide everybody was in water to the knees and no camp ground was accessible. Embarkation was thereupon resumed, the steam launch being used to tow in two cutters, and the banca being manned by Spanish volunteers. About midnight the launch broke down, and after that boats had to be manned by Filipinos. Lieut. Brown returned to the Alava on the last boat at 3 a. m. on Feb. 28, having been on duty continuously since 1 p. m. the previous day. During 12 hours they were knee deep and often waist deep in water. During the night 400 prisoners were brought off.

The Alava proceeded to within a mile of Guinavalban, when three boats in charge of Cadet McIntyre, Gunner Chiles and Chief Boatswain's Mate Petterson were sent in for prisoners who had been communicated with the day before. These returned with 60 prisoners and refugees. The Alava then proceeded to Manila. Those rescued or captured were: Americans, 10; Spanish officers, and wife of one, 72; priests, 17; merchants, etc., 31; Spanish soldiers, and wife of one, 388; Filipinos, 4; total 522.

Lieut. Gibbons in his report on the expedition says: "I cannot commend too highly Lieut. Brown's conduct while in charge of the embarkation on shore." He declares he cannot speak "too enthusiastically of the energy and zeal shown by the officers and men of the Brooklyn detailed for the expedition."

In forwarding the report Admiral Watson said: "I desire particularly to call the Department's attention to the celerity with which the expedition was fitted out by the Brooklyn. Much credit is due, not only to Lieut. Gibbons, for the zeal and ability shown by him in carrying out all the details of the expedition to a successful close, but also to the executive officer, Lieut.-Comdr. Mahan, whose hearty co-operation in fitting out the Alava at almost a moment's notice, is deserving of great praise. I would suggest that the work done by 1st Lieut. P. S. Brown, U. S. M. C., be called to the attention of the brigadier general commandant of the Marine Corps. Naval Cadet McIntyre is also deserving of mention for the part which he took in the expedition."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, May 15, 1900.

Several of the naval cadets received a good ducking a few nights ago in a very unexpected manner, and to which there were no eye witnesses except three young ladies, residents of the Academy, who had evidently gotten a "tip" of what was to be. Each year the graduating class publishes "The Lucky Bag." This year the seven editors—Paul Foley, William F. Bricker, Bayard T. Bulmer, William B. Ferguson, Jr., Fred Hellweg, Carlos A. Gardiner and Stanley Woods created a beautiful work of 167 pages, finely printed, handsomely illustrated with many photographs, poems, jokes, jibes and historical class data of a valuable character.

In their comments on their fellow class mates the editors were quite caustic and facetious, so much so that, as a return joke, the other members of the class determined to have their innings with the editors. Monday night a week ago after gun fire, 9:30 P. M., when the half-hour recess comes, several improvised boatswains of the class piped "Turn out vigilance committee." At the word the appointed sub-committees seized each their man. Woods, the strong man of the class, who was the first captured, resisted manfully, and half the class was required to get him to the sea wall. When he saw Cadet Foley, struggling with three cadets, and Bricker with four, and Ferguson, Gardiner and Bulmer in the hands of the committee, Cadet Woods realized that it was for the sins of the editorial corps of "The Lucky Bag" he was in duress. By that time he made a great hole, clothes and all, in the chilly Severn, and Foley, Ferguson and the whole staff, save Hellweg, followed. He had his case postponed until after the boat race, for his classmates did not want him stiff of limb when he pulled against Pennsylvania's second crew on Saturday. All the ducked cadets took their sentences kindly, though their teeth chattered frightfully, with dripping sweaters and canvas trousers clinging to their chilled bodies.

Mr. Ten Eyck, like all preceding coaches of any training at the Naval Academy, finds a military institution quite different from a civil establishment in teaching the arts athletic to its wards. Whatever a coach accomplishes with a cadet crew or team is secured with many limitations.

The U. S. Practice Ship Chesapeake is a beautiful and well-finished ship; but it is totally inadequate in size for

the "people who are to go in it," was the way an experienced seaman put it a few days since. It is unfortunate that, while the Naval Academy is being rehabilitated, the practice ship should have been made with such a fundamental error in its construction.

The Navy was disappointed at not winning the boat race with Pennsylvania, but there was much consolation in the fact that while it was last year by five lengths that the Navy was beaten and by over 300 feet, that this year it was by but seventy-five feet, only one length and a quarter. The second race between the second Academy crew and the Freshmen of Pennsylvania followed immediately afterward. The Pennsylvanians were nearer the starter, and like the Navy in the initial race, heard the word "Go" first and got in the water first. They jumped into their work at thirty-six strokes to the minute and just ran away from the sailors. Indeed, it looked as if the Navy had no part in the business for the first quarter mile. The blood of both crews was young and hot, and for no part of the race did the two crews let down this high and strength-destroying stroke. The Navy had, however, the right theory, and let their opponents wear away their first breath, at the half mile crawled up on them, and then for the mile that was left it was "a beauty race," neck to neck. The Navy gave the Pennsylvanians the hardest tussel that they had ever had from it in all their rows together. At thirty-six to the minute each was driving hard and the boats went forward at a swimming rate. The Navy was pulling a brave stroke on the last quarter, eighth and hundred yards, but it was plain they were now out of it, and Pennsylvania crossed the line five seconds ahead.

The German at the Academy Saturday evening, May 12, was a notable event in the social programme of the Naval Academy. Naval Cadet Charles J. R. Train, who lead the German, assisted Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Comdr. Wainwright, superintendent of the Naval Academy, in receiving. The couples were: Cadet Berrien and Miss Whitleton, Berry and Miss M. Randall, Bricker and Miss Knowles, Cage and Miss E. Turnbull, Church and Miss Eagan, Fries and Miss H. Impey, Dodd and Miss Dyer, Ellis and Miss Daisy Brown, Ferguson and Miss Miles, Foley and Miss Nannie Craven, Gannon and Miss Mae Benson, Gardiner and Miss Tilley, Howard and Miss McCormack, Kear and Miss Dangerfield, Doyle and Miss Bilisoly, Keating and Miss Sigurney, Kress and Miss Sarah Poe, Landenberger and Miss Griner, MacIntee and Miss Smith, Armstrong and Miss Nannie Duvall, Menner and Miss Murray, Mitchell and Miss Leopold, Morris and Miss Boswick, Nail and Miss Paulding, Osterhaus and Miss Riemen, Snyder and Miss Cromwell, Steel and Miss Elinor Terry, Tamura and Miss Randall, Timons and Miss Madelein Loomis, Tomb and Miss Foster, Wade and Miss Taylor, Wainwright and Miss Hamilton, Winston and Miss Turnbull, Woods and Miss Loomis, Wortman and Miss Lizzie Handy, Wright and Miss Sophie Sigurney, Wynne and Miss Wallcott, Cox and Miss Marian Duvall, Fitzpatrick and Miss Goodrich, Vernon and Miss Saunders, Zogbaum and Miss Sturgiss, O'Riley and Miss Hodson.

The first favors were distributed as the first class formed itself into a square with flankers out. The favors for the ladies were gold anchors, and for the cadets First Class pins. The second favors were Japanese parasols for the ladies and rattan canes for the gentlemen. The third were flowers. The fourth, miniature swords for the ladies and anchors with class colors for the cadets. The favors were distributed by Mrs. John Schouler, wife of Admiral Schouler; Mrs. Charles J. Train, wife of Capt. Train; Mrs. Thornton and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. Osterhaus, eight figures and six dances. The cotillion was followed was followed by supper. Seventy-five couples danced.

STATE TROOPS.

The 7th New York made a fine exhibition at its review by Brevet Major-Gen. George Moore Smith at its armory on the evening of May 9. The command paraded 10 companies of 32 files each, in command of Col. Daniel Appleton. Major Abrams commanded the 1st Battalion and Major Conover the second. Both the battalion and regimental formations were executed with the utmost promptness and precision. The ceremonies of the evening consisted of review, evening parade, and a regimental drill. During evening parade decorations for long and faithful service were presented to a number of officers and men. The entire staff of Gen. Smith was present and contrary to the usual custom of staffs had evidently taken pains to perfect itself in its duties, and consequently made an impressive appearance. At the conclusion of the ceremonies, and while the special guests were being entertained at dinner in the armory, Gen. Smith was agreeably surprised by being presented with a token of esteem from his staff, in the shape of a handsome watch, Col. Appleton making the presentation on behalf of the staff in a neat speech. The watch is an exceedingly valuable one, and aside from showing the seconds, minutes and hours, shows the phases of the moon, as well as the date of the month. A number of officers of the 15th U. S. Inf. were among the guests.

Neither the Naval Militia of New York nor that of Massachusetts will go out the coming summer for a cruise on the U. S. S. Prairie. Last summer the 1st Naval Battalion of New York was asked to send men on a tour of instruction on that auxiliary cruiser. In the previous year nearly all the men in the battalion had served in the war with Spain, and it was not felt that they needed the instruction of a cruise. Therefore only the recruits of the period subsequent to the war were sent out, with just a sprinkling of the old hands to help them. The naval officers in charge of the cruise did not regard it as one of instruction only, but made it a test of efficiency of the battalion, and their report was not such as could be obtained by sending out the old hands. As this year the situation was even less promising for a successful passage of the ordeal of a test by naval experts, it was decided to make a cruise for the elementary instruction of recruits, who are not sufficiently advanced to take advantage of a deep-sea cruise. They need more instruction in the life of a man-of-war's man on board ship, and more familiarity with the handling of small boats under sail, oars and steam.

From this it would appear that the Naval Militia of New York and Massachusetts would not go to sea last year because they knew too much and this year because they know too little. The First Naval Battalion of New York will take part in the Memorial Day parade. The New Hampshire on June 2 will be taken to Throggs Neck opposite Whitestone for the summer instruction of the men. Next month each of the four line divisions of the organization will be ordered in turn to go on board the ship on Friday night and remain till Sunday night. On Saturday morning of each tour of duty the division on board will have a landing drill and will be instructed in extended order (the battle formation) on shore. In the afternoon there will be steam launch and sailing cutter drills, and at night signal exercises. On Sunday each division will go for a cruise in the launches

and cutters of the battalion, the object being to make all the men familiar with the waters to the eastward of Throggs Neck. On Aug. 13 the whole battalion will be ordered on board the New Hampshire for a six day tour of duty, which is to take the place of the cruise at sea.

Battery A, Massachusetts militia, has made an application to perform its annual drill and camp on the Cape for the purpose of instruction and use of projectiles. The commander of the 2d brigade has approved the same.

Orders recently issued by the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania make a number of notable changes in the organization of the National Guard of the State. In this connection the Philadelphia "Inquirer" of May 11, among other things says: "Five companies which composed the 15th Inf., have been transferred to the 16th Inf., one company of this regiment being disbanded, leaving a twelve company command. Another regiment in the Second Brigade is slated to go, and some of its companies are to be transferred to other regiments, leaving the Second Brigade four regiments of twelve companies each. The Third Brigade is also marked to lose a regiment, and the other regiments to be increased to the twelve company formation. When this is accomplished the N. G. P. will have three brigades, each having four regiments of infantry, and each regiment composed of three battalions of four companies each and all assembled into a division."

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 9, 1900.

Mrs. Davis, mother of Lieut. H. C. Davis, U. S. M. C., entertained 100 people at a dancing party on April 12. The mess hall of the marine barracks was handsomely decorated with bunting, flags and palms. Dancing from nine till twelve will long be remembered by all the society of Mare Island. At twelve o'clock the entire company were seated in Mr. Davis quarters at small tables for a most delicious supper, the band being stationed in an upper room and played throughout supper. Mrs. Davis was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. Henry Street of the Army and Mrs. Richard Keyes of Salt Lake. Mrs. Davis was superbly gowned in white satin point lace; Mrs. Street in a Paris gown of grey crepe, and Mrs. Keyes in garnet velvet, with point lace and diamonds. Mrs. Davis is a most genial and generous hostess, and this occasion was the leading social affair of any seen in many years at Mare Island.

NAVY.

AN ARMY EXECUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

From the Manila "Freedom," of April 2, we glean particulars of the execution of the bandits, Morales and Gonzales, at San Carlos, P. I., on March 30. They had been legally tried and convicted of capital offense against the natives in their marauding expeditions. Col. Jacob H. Smith, 17th U. S. Inf., had the execution in hand, and through the duty was anything but pleasant it was carried out to the letter.

The day before the hanging two companies of the 17th brought the condemned men by rail to San Carlos from Bayamban, where they had been confined in a convent. They were placed in a cell. Three village priests erected an altar in the cell, where the two spent the night counting their beads and in prayer. After daylight they drank beer and smoked cigarettes. A few minutes before 10 o'clock the sounds of moving troops made it plain that their hour was close at hand. Several photographers gained access to the cell, and the prisoners seemed to enjoy the diversion. At 11 o'clock the men alone with the padres made their confession and final prayer.

While this sad scene was being enacted in the dark cell, Col. Smith, accompanied by several of his officers, rode up to the scaffold and addressed a representative gathering of the citizens of San Carlos and suburbs. He said: "Gentlemen of the Philippines, who are in a position to assist in good order and good government, this is an occasion to all well governed and civilized nations that is one of sorrow; but it is one that criminals have made necessary upon the best minds of the world. The crime for which these men lose their lives is the murder of your own people. This first execution by the United States authorities in the islands is upon criminals, who have committed the greatest crime known—that is, the murder of their own people."

"This is the first time in the history of our occupation of these islands that the extreme penalty of the law has been brought into effect, and on this occasion, it is not on account of any crime committed against Americans, therefore no charge of revengeful intent against the Filipinos can be laid at our door for the execution of the criminals. The object of this execution is to show the people of the Philippine islands that all that the United States Government desires in regard to them is that universal peace, happiness and liberty may spread broadcast throughout the land. This ceremony, although of the saddest, is conducted as an example to deter and prevent other criminals from committing crimes. It is also a lesson to all good citizens that they may recognize the necessity of exposing all enemies to the general peace and personal safety of the community at large, and I sincerely hope that all of you present will explain to your neighbors the significance of the lesson. It is the duty of every good citizen to impress upon his neighbors the importance of giving information that will lead to the capture and condemnation of those who stand at variance with the peace of a community."

Col. Smith then ordered that the prisoners be brought forth. Lieut. F. J. Morrow of the 17th Inf. had charge of the guard. Both men calmly took their places on the trap, but when the nooses were adjusted the men almost collapsed. At the signal from Capt. Jas. T. Kerr who had charge of the execution the trap fell.

A battalion of men, consisting of A. D. and H. Cos. of the 17th and H. of the 13th Inf. formed a cordon about the scaffold. The following officers were present: Major L. M. O'Brien, Capt. C. St. J. Chubb and Kerr, Lieut. W. D. Davis, R. O. Van Horn, H. A. Woodruff, Capt. (Irving J. Carr?) and P. E. Pierce.

This execution was a forcible reminder of the many executions which were carried out under Spanish rule. Political offenders were shot in public by the military, while condemned criminals paid the death penalty with the garrote.

The day following this execution came the attack upon a patrol of the 9th Inf. by a band of Tuluises who descended from the mountains upon the country between Malabacat and Angeles. Sergt. Alonzo L. Johnson was killed in the fight. The Tuluises made their descent upon the natives reported, under orders from Gen. Macabulos, on whose staff Gonzales used to hold a position and who has declared his intention to avenge the death of his old friend. It is even asserted that he wrote to Aguinaldo

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asking that retaliation be made upon the American prisoners, some fifty of whom are still in rebel hands.

As we become better acquainted with the different tribes of the Philippines we see that the Tagalogs who have been the main spring of the insurrection are not altogether the dominant people. A non-commissioned officer of the 3d Battalion, 43d Inf., writing from Catagan Island of Samar, to the New York "Sun" speaks of the excellent qualities of the Visayans, the tribe that inhabits all the islands south of Luzon—Masbate, Burias, Ticao and Mindoro—and north of Borneo—Sulu and Mindanao. They are the most numerous of the tribes, their population being placed at 2,601,000 as against 1,963,000 Tagalogs, whose habitat is chiefly the provinces of Central Luzon. The "Sun" correspondent says: "It is the opinion of many men of judgment now serving in the Philippines that the future of the Philippine archipelago rests to a great extent with the Visayan people. Their ability to cope with the great questions of government, commerce and interior upbuilding, which they are soon to meet, is unquestioned by those who know and understand them. The fertility of their islands is most remarkable. There is no doubt that they are far superior mentally and morally to the Cubans or the American negro as we find the latter in some of our southern States."

MAIL NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

On March 24 Lieut. Harkinson (Hartshorne?) of C Co., 9th Inf., says the Manila "Freedom" took the town of La Balb, near Victoria. In the home of Col. Tinio of the insurgent army he found a treasure, consisting of jewelry and money, valued at \$100,000. It was claimed by a woman who says that she is the niece of Gen. Tinio, and the question of its possession has been referred to headquarters.

A better kept and more handsome lot of horses than those of E Battery, 1st Art., at Angeles, would be hard to find in the Philippine Islands, says a correspondent of the Manila "Freedom." The pride and pleasure of Capt. Andrews, in charge, who has been thirty years in the regular army, is to drill this battery to perfection. There is not a day in the week, Sundays included, when the whole battery will not turn out three times a day and drill for an hour at a time. The field on which they drill between the village and the railroad station would be large enough for a whole regiment of cavalry. Besides being as level as a floor it is without a tree or stump.

Attached to E Battery, six months or more, is Lieut. J. H. Neff, who has charge of breaking all new horses to the saddle. The other drill masters are Lieuts. Merrill and Hamilton. In speaking about both these officers one of the battery soldiers remarked that "better men to soldiers could not be found." E Battery took part in several hard fights at San Fernando and has been in the field ever since. E Battery was also in the fight when Angeles was taken.

The little American garrison at Cabanatuan, L Co., 34th Vol. Inf., was thrown into excitement over the attempted robbery of the orderly, Private Betz, on March 26. He was suddenly awakened by the touch of the muzzle of a Krag at his throat, and a gruff voice telling him to hand over the money and be quick about it. The plucky orderly snatched the gun from his throat but as he did so the gun was discharged, and his right hand was shattered by the ball. The would-be murderer fled at once, leaving the gun behind. Betz was supposed to have something like \$2,000 company funds in his possession, but the money had been removed the day before. A private of L Co. was arrested on suspicion.

We are in receipt of a copy of "El Heraldo de la Revolucion," dated Malolos, P. I., Oct. 6, 1898, from 2d Lieut. Frank I. Otis, 35th Vol. Inf., son of Col. Elmer Otis, retired, late of 8th U. S. Cav. The newspaper was a small folio affair and was an organ of the revolution, then in the high tide of success. Manila had surrendered to the Americans and the irresponsible revolutionists were awaiting eagerly the chance to come into control of the vast destinies of the Archipelago. But Fate has willed it otherwise and the government that could rejoice in an organ then is now broken up and scattered. Young Otis enlisted in July, 1899, and joined the 35th Vol. Inf. He was assigned to the Macabebe scouts in January, 1900, and while on one of their expeditions was promoted regimental commissary.

Sergt. Alonzo L. Johnson of K Co., 9th Inf., with a small patrol ran into a band of over 30 ladrones near Malabacat on March 31, dispersing them and killing seven. The gallant sergeant was killed in the fight while leading on his men to victory.

The "Freedom" of April 3, said: "There is a marked decrease in the daily number of smallpox cases as compared with last week. Although this is the season conducive to the spread of smallpox the contagion has been reduced to a minimum by the indefatigable effort of the sanitary and health department. The mortality report of the Board of Health for the month of February showed a death list of 884, a reduction of 171, compared with January. Allowing Manila a population of 400,000 the death rate for February compares favorably with American cities. February shows a death rate of 24.675 persons per thousand. The soldier's quarters both in the city and out are regularly disinfected. Manila needs no longer to fear contagion."

A member of the 13th Inf. is quoted by a Manila paper as writing from Dagupan that his regiment is being depleted in number by the bolo men that are numerous in the vicinity of Dagupan. "Occasionally," says the letter, "a man leaves the town never to return. Later his body is found in a frightful state of mutilation; sometimes an arm is hacked off, while occasionally bodies are found that have been treated in the most barbarous manner, too revolting in character to describe."

The Manila "Freedom" of April 4, said: "Lieut. Cralle, the popular officer in command of D Co., 20th Inf., is relieved by Capt. Charles Crawford, formerly of the 5th Inf. Santa Cruz has become one of the quietest districts of Manila and the retiring officer is to be complimented on the business-like way in which the change has been accomplished. He is a splendid soldier and a thorough gentleman."

The 22d Inf. have been very active since they landed in Manila, March 5, 1899. Their first movements against the Filipinos were in the vicinity of Pasig, near Manila. On March 25 they moved with Gen. MacArthur's division in the campaign which resulted in the capture of Malolos. Gen. Egbert, their fighting colonel was shot and killed at Malinta. After Malolos had fallen the regiment was added to Gen. Lawton's flying brigade and forced back from Calumpit and Apalit to San Fernando. Active operations were continued and this famous organization moved with the First Division against Angeles. When the American Army made its last great movement towards the north which resulted in the delivering the death blow to organized resistance in Northern Luzon the 22d occupied a conspicuous part in the cam-

paign. For 27 days they marched in driving rains, along flooded roads and across swollen rivers. It was almost impossible to obtain food and shelter; the result was that many of the men being hatless, bootless, poisoned by fever and weak for the want of food were unable to do duty when they returned to Pampanga Province. Out of 120 men in L Co. only eight were strong enough to go on guard at the time they were detailed for garrison duty at San Luis. Since that time, however, under the effects of the dry season and the lessened duties in watching the movements of ladrones the regiment has rounded into shape. Pampanga is thoroughly policed and the regiment has earned much praise for the able manner in which it has checkmated the movements of the bushwhackers.

Lieut. Williams-Foote of the 32d Vol. Inf. with 25 men from Co. G recently made a dash into Aboucaay, in the province of Bataan. The town was a veritable nest of insurgents, but the lieutenant quickly cleaned out the place. The insurrecto chief was Capt. Gregorio Brava, who belied his name by taking to his heels when the firing grew warm. His flight was so precipitate that his sword and other accoutrements were secured by Lieut. Williams-Foote. Among other things that fell into his hands was the white helmet that belonged to Cadet Wood of the ill-fated Urdaneta and a book with Wood's name written on the fly-leaf. By a coincidence Lieut. Williams-Foote was in the fight near Florida Blanca in which the insurgent leader who was wearing Cadet Wood's sword was killed.

One of the saddest of recent happenings occurred at Malolos. A casco loaded with 70 barrels of excellent beer was despatched from Manila to Malolos addressed to Sergt. Minnik, formerly of G Co., 3d Art., who has charge of the canteen there. The supply of beer had got distressingly low in the canteens and the arrival of the casco was awaited with feverish expectancy. The men would cast wistful looks down the river, and finally a detachment was sent out to locate the casco but it had totally disappeared. It is thought that a ladrone band had waylaid the boat and carried off the cargo.

A detachment of E and G Cos., 35th Vol. Inf., mounted on ponies, under command of Lieut. Powers were returning to their headquarters at Candan from a scout up the country, and were at San Lucia, eight miles from Candan, when between two high bluffs they were greeted by a volley of Mauser and Remington bullets. Two horses went down at the first volley. The men dismounted and took to the brush. A messenger was sent to Candan for reinforcements but before they arrived the rebels were cleaned out. The fight lasted two hours and was pretty stiff.

On March 15, Major Goodwin in command of a scouting party of picked men, made up of detachments from K, L and M Cos., 38th Vol. Inf., under command of Capt. Grinstead and Wetter and Lieuts. Howard and Jacobs, stationed at San Jose, Batangas province, marched south from Iban to Taisan. While on the road to Taisan the party were suddenly fired on by a force of rebels in ambush. The point of the advance guard which was made up of the detachment from Co. K, in charge of Sergt. Major Townsend was within fifty yards of the rebels when they opened their fire. The whole detachment was immediately engaged in a running fight, lasting for an hour and a half, in which five of the enemy were killed, one mortally wounded and a prisoner taken. The rebels' fire during the engagement was very high and did but little damage. With the information given by the prisoner the major was able to make a raid the following night on a band of ladrones and succeeded in capturing eleven of them including their commander, Capt. Roman Liano. Several cannons, a few Remingtons, a quantity of ammunition and a number of good ponies were also captured.

A portion of a battalion of the 23d Inf. en route for the United States on its recent arrival in Manila from Jolo, where the regiment had been doing garrison duty for some time brought some interesting news. Active opposition from the insurgent forces which formerly operated at that place has ceased. Major Owen J. Sweet of the 23d, with headquarters at Jolo, inaugurated a series of practice marches through the country in order to keep his men in condition and at the same time produce a moral influence among the inhabitants. The Sultan objected. He claimed it was not necessary for the soldiers to enter the villages, frightening the women and children and driving the peaceably inclined men from their occupations. He claimed that the island was well policed and the people were quiet. Major Sweet replied in a diplomatic letter.

The trouble grew out of the execution of the ten Moros who had been arrested for the murder of three men belonging to the 23d. They had gone on a leave of absence some twenty miles into the country from Jolo. One of the party had gone to bathe in a stream when he heard the cries of his companions who were resting beneath the shade of a tree. He learned enough to know that his friends were surrounded and murdered. Naked as he was he secreted himself in the underbrush and by avoiding the open places succeeded in reaching Jolo. He was in a horrible condition from exposure and contact with the thorny bushes. An expedition captured ten of the guilty natives who were taken to Jolo and put to work on the streets of the town. At a signal they made a dash for the woods. So deadly was the aim of the guards that not one succeeded in effecting his escape. The commanding officer received a bill shortly afterward asking a hundred pesos a head for the prisoners. Major Sweet immediately demanded an indemnity for his men whom the subjects of the Sultan had murdered. The question was a stunner for the island potentate and his cabinet and they decided to drop the matter.

An unusual accident caused the death of Private Hayden, H Co., 34th Vol. Inf. He was one of the picked men sent to rescue Lieut. Gillmore and the other American prisoners. While scaling a precipitous cliff he reached for a root and tried to pull himself up. The root gave way, loosening a large rock which rolled down on his head. He was badly stunned, but after a time was able to continue the march. A fracture of the skull had been sustained and a couple of weeks later brain fever set in.

The ingenuity of the Filipinos makes up for their want of signal service material. In a report from Bangued, Lieut. E. N. Coffey, 33d Vol. Inf., says that a valley was made into an ambush by the natives by means of outpost shacks all around the encircling hillsides, these shacks being kept in instant communication with headquarters by the use of bamboo ropes with bells attached, making a sort of jingling necklace around the valley.

On Feb. 26 Lieut. Owenshine, commanding Co. C, 16th Inf., heard that an insurgent captain had opened a recruiting office near Aparri, Luzon. With 49 men the Lieutenant started out to investigate. The men were enjoying the beautiful scenery as they marched when they were fired on. They looked on the attack in the nature of an insult, as they

had every reason to believe the natives had laid down their arms. They at once formed in line for attack and looked around for their guide, but the treacherous scamp had disappeared, knowing well he would be punished for leading them into a trap. Another native was at hand, and with many protestations of loyalty he volunteered to conduct the Americans. Again the little line started. Not long after they were again fired upon from all sides, again having been led into an ambush. They were now outnumbered four to one, and with the bullets coming from all sides and no way to defend themselves in the thick bushes they fell back. They wandered around hoping to find some open ground where they could lead their assailants to an attack. They soon found themselves lost and without a guide. They at last came out upon the edge of a swamp, where all seemed lost, for with the enemy in the rear and this sea of mud and water in front there seemed but little chance for a successful issue. But Lieut. Owenshine gave the command "forward" and was the first to plunge into the mud. For two hours the band waded and swam, being under a continual fire from the rebels. When they finally struggled out of the morass they found a dry and open space, but the natives knowing secret paths around the swamp had got around first and were waiting for the bedraggled infantrymen. The natives did exactly what the Americans had been hoping for. They charged. The Lieutenant gave orders to hold fire till the whites of the eyes could be seen. When the first volley of the Krags rang out the rebels fell back and two more volleys sent them flying in all directions. The Americans held the position till early in the morning and then hastened to move away without being molested again.

42D INFANTRY AT PAETE.

A correspondent writing from Paete, P. I., April 3, 1900, thus describes the arrival of a detachment of the 42d U. S. Inf.:

Co. L left Morong about 4.30 p. m. and poled the cascoe down the Ilo river, arrived at its mouth about dusk, and got stuck in the mud. Fifty men undressed and went over the side and endeavored to pull the cascoe off with the aid of a long hawser. We worked for three hours and at last succeeded in getting into deep water where the Gunboat "Florida" picked us up and towed us to this place, arriving about 9.30 A. M., March 27. We were unable to get near the shore owing to the shallow water, so all hands had to go over the side and wade waist deep to shore under a heavy fire from the mountain side where the insurgents were in force. Fortunately the range was a little bit far and none of our men were hit.

The company split up into squads and picked cover as they advanced to a church in the center of the town where Major Prime and two companies of the 42nd were actually hemmed in and were afraid to expose their heads out of a window. The two companies that were stationed here on our arrival were in a terrible shape, for out of 212 men they had about 75 men who were able to get around, the balance being sick with fever. The major was a happy man when we formed our company in the church and reported 98 good strong healthy men ready for duty, and two officers in the same condition. The firing was heavy all that day and night, our company giving as good as we received from behind stone walls etc. We could only locate the black devils by the crack of their rifles, as they have large and deep trenches hidden by heavy brush.

The same performance started in the next morning, and General Wheaton hearing the heavy firing at Santa Cruz where his headquarters are, came up here on a small gunboat and ordered I. company to go up the mountains and knock the devil out of the niggers. With 20 such men one could kill the whole outfit with clubs. That is about the way he put it. We started with 90 men, and you may not believe it, but I went up that mountain without the loss of a man, and there has not been a shot from there since.

Captain Cunningham took half the company up one trail, and Lieutenant Kitts went up another. When about half way up the gun-boat opened up, and nearly put the detachment out of business. Her commander thought the men were insurgents because on the way up they burnt all the shacks (houses) they came across and he took it that the Filipinos were burning them while retreating. General Wheaton raised a row with the gun-boat commander, who just stopped his firing in time to save us. On the way up the mountain we used the Filipino trenches which came in mighty handy several times. We got back to camp that night pretty much tired out. Next day we were ordered to Parqui and cleaned out that town and arrived back in camp at 7 P. M., again tired out, and the following morning were ordered out with three day's rations and accompanied by two companies of the 29th (who joined us during the night). We traveled east over the San Antonio Trail and acted in conjunction with three companies of the 37th who started from Santa Cruz the same time as we left Paete, our mission being to round up a band of Filipinos, but they had vanished before we got anywhere near them. We arrived back in camp on April 2.

During the day the temperature here goes up to 112 in the shade and at night it gets awfully cold. We have to be very careful about exposing parts of our bodies to the sun that are usually covered by our clothes, for the sun here doesn't waste any time, but gets right to work, and you can get no sleep on account of sunburn.

Of late we have received the Army and Navy Journal in good time, in fact just as quick as we do letters of corresponding dates. The Journal is estimated first, last and all the time the best.

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

Fort Barrancas, Fla.,

May 7, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I am glad to see you urge an artillery reorganization which will give the Nation some sort of efficiency in that arm. With all the new guns and emplacements turned over and the short handed force that arm is quite overworked at present and struggling ineffectually to accomplish what twice the number of troops will be required for. Lord deliver us from politics! Why doesn't the House of Representatives go ahead with the bill, let the talk come and let the defeat of the Army bill if it is to be defeated be placed upon the proper men? There is such a thing as being cowardly in politics as well as personally.

ARTILLERY.

Hampton College, Hampton, Va., a classical school for girls and young ladies, announces as references Gen. A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, Pa.; Gen. A. Baird, Washington, D. C.; Lieut.-Col. Calvin DeWitt, Fort Monroe, Va.; Capt. Geo. H. Sands, West Point, N. Y. The advertisement of the college appears in another column. The school is located in a delightful climate, and the situation is a central one for all the Atlantic slope.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The House Committee on Military Affairs began the consideration, on May 14, of the bill reorganizing the Army of the United States which was recently passed by the Senate. Secretary Root, the author of the bill, appeared before the committee on May 14 and 15 and made strong arguments in favor of its passage by the present Congress. The first hearing given to the Secretary was devoted to the bill in detail, and his explanations were practically the same as given before the Senate Committee when the measure was before that body. The members of the committee showed unusual interest in the bill, and the Secretary was pried with questions relative to each and every feature of the proposed act.

At the outset of the hearing it was apparent that there was considerable opposition among many of the members of the committee to some of the features of the bill and especially to that part which deals with the reorganization of the staff on the lines of a detail system. Officers of the Army who are opposed to this change had made considerable impression upon the committee. The Secretary had a ready answer for every question, and from the committee's attitude showed plainly that prior to the end of the first hearing he had managed to remove many of the objections of the members. The hearing of the first day was mostly devoted to questions and answers, and hence it would be of little interest. It was clear that a majority, if not all, of the members of the committee were in favor of and sympathy with those sections of the bill which relate to artillery increase, and it is safe to predict that that part will receive a favorable report from the committee.

In the course of the hearing the Secretary made a strong argument for giving increased rank to the Commanding General of the Army and to the Adjutant General. Both from a military standpoint and on account of the personal services of the incumbents Mr. Root thought they should receive this advanced rank. Few comments were made by the members of the committee on this matter, and it is believed a favorable report will also be made on those sections. The Secretary is of the opinion that the provision should be general and apply to the successors of General Corbin as well as to that officer. As to giving the rank of lieutenant-general to the officer commanding the Army, the Secretary said that the rank of lieutenant-general is the lowest given to any officer commanding an army in Europe.

The arguments made the first day by the Secretary of War relative to artillery increase were practically the same as made by him before the Senate Committee which have been printed in the Army and Navy Journal. A letter from General Miles relative to this matter was read to the House Committee and was commented upon by the various members.

At the hearing on May 15 the Secretary said with reference to a corps of veterinary surgeons that he was very much opposed to establishing another bureau of the War Department of this or of any other nature. Veterinaries were needed, but they should be under the control of the Adjutant-General's Office and should not be a separate corps or department of the Army. The following amendment to the Senate bill relative to this point was submitted by the Secretary: "That the President is authorized to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, after such examinations, under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, two veterinaries for each cavalry regiment and one for each battery of field artillery in the service, provided that said veterinaries shall have the rank of second lieutenants of cavalry without command, and provided that two veterinaries of the first class now in the service shall be appointed without further examination, and the veterinaries of the second class now in the service shall be assigned to duty under direction of the Secretary of War, and, upon separation from the service of the present incumbent, no more of the second class provided for under the act of March 2, 1899, shall be appointed."

This amendment seemed to be accepted with favor by the members of the House Committee, and will probably be incorporated in the bill as reported by that committee. The Secretary strongly favors the provision of the bill which provides for the appointment of two additional cadets from each State and ten at large. He said in this connection it would not be necessary, at present, to enlarge the Academy if the provision passed. Mr. Sulzer favored making the Military Academy a larger institution, graduating annually more officers than needed in the service. He said that by so doing the country would always have at call a well-trained body of men fitted for officers in the Volunteer Army.

Some little discussion was made on the section of the bill which gives the President authority to appoint the heads of the various staff departments. The Secretary was asked by a member of the committee if he favored the section, and he replied most emphatically that he did. He did not believe it would result in the appointment of officers who had political influence, but "it would result in the commander-in-chief of the Army being able to command the Army" in every sense of the word. Leaving this subject Mr. Root made the following general remarks on the bill:

"The interchange of staff and line provided for in this bill is something that practically all the men charged with the responsibility for the general administration of the Army, for the general efficiency of the Army, for the last 25 years, have sought to accomplish. There is not one of the bureaus or departments mentioned in this bill which will not be improved itself by having the members of the department or the corps go back into the lines of the Army and have experience in military affairs which are being affected by the bureau or the corps."

"The present state of the ordnance and artillery is as good an illustration as it is possible to have of that. I say to you on my responsibility as the Secretary of War that the state of feeling existing to-day between the artillery and ordnance, the lack of co-ordination, of co-operation, of kindly effort, towards the same end on the part of the members of the artillery on the one hand and the ordnance on the other, arising from the feeling that has been growing up for many years, is a material and serious obstacle to the efficiency of the service, and I know of no way to cure it except to have men pass to and fro between the artillery and the ordnance. And I think you will find that will be the testimony of every general officer in the United States Army charged with the command of troops. The change which is proposed is a change that Sherman sought to bring about and is upon record as favoring. It is a change that General Schofield, the sole living officer of the highest rank, sought to bring about, and which he is earnestly in favor of now. I speak by his authority. It is a change that the Major-General commanding the Army, on his responsibility, for its discipline and efficiency, is earnestly in favor of. It is a change which

every major general in the United States Army is in favor of. It is a change that every brigadier general who can be found, who is in this country to be consulted, is in favor of. It is a change that the Secretary of War, upon the most thorough study during the brief period of the present incumbent, is most deeply interested in and desirous of, as a matter of general administration and efficiency. And it is a change that the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is desirous of. Every consideration of administration and general efficiency calls for the making of this change in the character of the staff department in the Army."

Mr. Marsh: "Is not this present system the only weak point in the United States Army?"

Secretary Root: "It is the weakest point in the organization of the United States Army, and it is weak for two main reasons. One is that it separates the great staff corps and departments, who have to organize defeat or victory before war comes, from the line of the Army who have to do the work when war comes. It prevents that sympathy and complete understanding and united action that is essential to effective action; and the other is that the staff corps in human nature, each one looking at its own interests and the purpose of its own duties, necessarily acquires a different sense of proportion from that of the men who are looking to the general administration. It is not in human nature that the men in each permanent staff corps should not regard their own work and their own powers as being of the greatest importance. They are all here in Washington; they are all in immediate contact with Senators, with members of the House, with members of the Cabinet and with the President, and year by year, little by little, a line here in this law and a paragraph there in that law, the power of these staff corps has been built up and the power of the line of the Army has been decreased, until the evil of multiple command in our Army, taking away responsibility and power from the men in command of the geographical and technical organization is producing a system which is not of the highest efficiency and is not such as we ought to have when we come to the test of war. And that will go on in years to come as it has gone on in the past unless you take the step which seems to me to be fundamental, to lie at the bottom of all improvements in the efficiency of the organization—break up this separation between the staff corps over here in Washington (who are the only ones heard by the Members of Congress) and the part of the Army on the frontier and in the Philippines and far away doing the work; break up the separation between them, and we have but one interest coming to Congress, and that the interest of the Army as a whole and its general efficiency. I believe this provision is fundamental and essential, not simply to improve the organization of the Army as it stands, but to prevent the constant tendency in the wrong direction continuing in years to come."

"Now, there are two ways in which you can treat it. You can take it up detail by detail and have hearings here until this session of Congress expires without action upon this bill; or you can decide which matters of detail are unimportant and report the bill to the House and have action."

Mr. Esch: "I would like to ask two questions. In your original bill I think you provided for promotion by selection. I understand that is now eliminated."

Secretary Root: "Yes."

Mr. Esch: "When you gave us the first hearing you gave us some strong arguments for promotion by selection. Would you advise the retention of that provision?"

Secretary Root: "I would not advise to put it back over the Senate's action because I do not think the bill would pass with that provision in it."

Mr. Esch: "But you think, nevertheless, that it is a wise provision?"

Secretary Root: "Yes; I think it is a wise provision, but I would rather not have you put it back and run the risk of defeating the bill."

Mr. Sulzer: "One question, if you please. Under the law the Volunteers go out of service the first of next July. Will it be necessary in the next session of Congress to practically take action regarding that fact and also regarding the reorganization of the Army?"

Secretary Root: "It will."

Mr. Sulzer: "Then, in your judgment, do you not think that instead of rushing through this legislation in the closing days of this session, we ought to take the whole matter up next December?"

Secretary Root: "No; I think that makes it especially desirable to clear the road of these matters before the next session of Congress."

Mr. Sulzer: "This would do some good, but it is not the remedy for the whole question."

Secretary Root: "No; it eliminates this question. It eliminates these questions from the necessity of discussion in the short session beginning in December, and all the provisions which are here are provisions which will apply to any sized army that you choose to fix upon when you go to the next session. I took a good deal of pains to get a bill which would clear away a lot of these important questions that do not depend upon the size of the Army, which could be passed upon at this session, so as to clear the way for the other matters at the next session. General Schofield sent word to me that he would be very happy to do anything that was in his power to promote the welfare of the bill."

Mr. Parker: "Has anything been said about this provision that the total number of field batteries should not exceed eighteen?"

Secretary Root: "No."

Mr. Parker: "Is not that rather a small number?"

Mr. Marsh: "That consumes the men that the bill provides for."

Secretary Root: "That may be, but the fundamental idea of the increase of the artillery was to provide for the coast defenses, and that provision was put in because it seems as if it was but reasonable to give to the gentlemen who do not want to increase the Army at large an assurance that this would not get men for one purpose and employ them for another."

Mr. Parker: "Is it your idea of the present Army that we should keep our cavalry and artillery at the maximum, which should be larger than required for the Regular Army, so as to be sufficient for an increased Army in time of war. Is not the peace footing of the cavalry to be larger?"

Secretary Root: "It always has been, and the question will be for Congress at the next session when it comes to determine what the size of the Army shall be."

Mr. Parker: "Would it do any harm to leave that out?"

Secretary Root: "It would do no harm, but it is something I do not seek for."

Mr. Marsh: "It was put in there for the purpose that the Secretary stated; that it could not be assumed by anybody that they were asking troops for the artillery when they intended to use them for the infantry."

Secretary Root: "There is another thing that can be said to go one step farther. That eighteen batteries could not be enlarged without taking away from the coast artillery the men necessary to take care of them."

On May 16, upon a motion made by Representative Jett, the various bureau chiefs of the War Department were called before the committee and heard on the question of reorganization as it would apply to their respective departments. These officers gave the side of the staff of the Army, on the measure, and their testimony was listened to with the greatest interest by the various members.

General Corbin spoke first and made a strong argument in favor of the bill as it stands in its entirety. He was strongly of the opinion that it is a measure well calculated to increase the general efficiency of the Army, especially in time of war, when the military establishment must be suddenly increased. He thought that if the system now proposed had been adopted by the Army thirty years ago, the many difficulties and embarrassments encountered in getting well-trained officers for staff duty during the recent war would have been eliminated. General Corbin said that there had been little, if any, friction between the different staff departments during the Spanish war.

General Greely confined his remarks to the effect that the bill would have upon his department. For twenty-five years, he said, the system of detail had been tried in the signal corps, but with no success. Immediately upon the outbreak of a war the officers detailed to the corps were all anxious to get transferred to the line where they could have an opportunity to distinguish themselves.

General Ludington, General Buffington, Colonel Weston and Major Dutton, of the ordnance, spoke against the proposed system of staff detail. All of these officers treated the question from the standpoint of their own department and did not pretend to say what effect it would have upon the Army at large. All, without exception, were in favor of the artillery increase, and nothing was said against the sections giving advanced rank to the Major General commanding and to the Adjutant General.

The testimony of the staff officers evidently had considerable effect upon many members of the committee, and the various officers heard were closely questioned by the members who hitherto had shown a disposition to favor the bill as it now stands. Chairman Hull does not intend that his committee shall rush this bill to a report, but, on the contrary, much time and careful discussion will be given it. From the indications at present it will be reported towards the latter part of the next week. Naturally it is yet impossible to state what the nature of the report will be, but from all indications it will be just as the Army and Navy Journal has predicted: The artillery will certainly receive a favorable report; the sections promoting the General commanding and the Adjutant General will also probably be given the sanction of the committee, and the section giving additional cadets to the Military Academy may be passed. It is not very probable that the staff reorganization question will be adopted by this Congress.

The necessity of the proposed reorganization and reinforcement of the artillery arm was also discussed pretty fully. Major J. P. Story, 7th Art., submitted an interesting and comprehensive statement in relation to reinforcement, supplementing the statements presented by Secretary Root and General Miles. The effect of the provision relating to the officer of the new batteries was fully explained by Maj. Story.

Paymaster-General Bates and General Ainsworth, of the Record and Pension Bureau, defended the staff system. The former said the proposed system would be good for the purely military staff departments—the Adjutant-General's and the Inspector-General's—but not for the other staff departments. General Bates went over the subject thoroughly, and apparently produced a deep impression. General Bates explained the organization of the staff departments of the British, French and German military establishments. General Ainsworth criticised some of the provisions of the proposed staff system and his conclusion was that the proposed system would give the Army staff departments not as well officered as under the existing system, and would imperfectly educate a comparatively small number of line officers for the performance of staff duties.

DECISION OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Secretary of the Navy has forwarded to the Comptroller of the Treasury the papers relative to the claim of Lieut. R. H. Leigh, U. S. N., to be reimbursed for certain expenses in travelling from Manila, P. I., to Yokohama, Japan, under orders in addition to the transportation furnished him by the Government. The question presented by this case for decision is one of the greatest importance to the service as it brings out the right of officers to obtain mileage while travelling under orders outside of the limits of the United States in North America. Lieut. Leigh was furnished transportation by the Government and submitted an itemized bill of expenses, not requesting mileage at the rate of 7 cents. The Comptroller holds in the case as follows: "While the fact that Lieut. Leigh had no choice in the matter, but was compelled to accept the transportation as furnished by the Government may have entitled him to mileage instead of expenses had he claimed it, yet it was within his power under the circumstances to waive that claim and accept actual expenses, and he appears to have done by presenting his bill for expenses of travel additional to those paid by the Government. This claim may therefore be allowed, if otherwise proper to be paid, it being understood that he thereby waives his claim to mileage, and provided the amount allowed together with the cost of transportation furnished by the Government does not exceed what his mileage would have been if computed in the ordinary manner."

The Secretary of the Navy has asked the Comptroller of the Treasury for his decision relative to a requisition for fuel made by Admiral Dewey.

In his decision he says: "Although the law does not specify any grade in the Army with which the grade of admiral is to be ranked, it is my opinion that the reasonable intent of section 13 of the Navy personnel act is that it should be considered as corresponding in rank with the grade of general of the Army as that grade formerly existed, and that that admiral of the Navy should receive the same pay and allowances which the general of the Army formerly received. As no provision was made by law or by regulation in pursuance of law, for the sale of fuel to the general of the army, there is none for the sale of fuel to the admiral of the Navy."

Capt. S. S. O'Connor's company of the 46th Vol. Inf. captured 25 rifles and 800 Hotchkiss and 50,000 Mauser shells at Silan, Cavite province. The 9th Inf. captured 170 rifles near Talarac. The 35th Vol. Inf. has just finished a week's campaign in the province of Bulacan, Luzon Island. It is reported that the regiment took 100 prisoners and captured fifty rifles.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

The delicacy with which our soldiers as judicial officers have to dispense justice is shown by Major Pitcher's experience as police judge in Havana. The other day he ordered a bull fighter's queue cut off as a penalty for being drunk. The man threatens to sue Uncle Sam for his lost hair and the sensational papers denounce the decision as an "unblushing use of military power."

The Porto Rican Treasury starts out with a comfortable balance to the credit of the new civil government. Gen. Davis turns over to the civil government cash amounting to \$285,000. The merchants, planters and farmers are now ready to invade the commercial field, and shipments of sugar and tobacco will be dispatched to the United States.

The Army authorities are congratulating themselves in the fact that the \$75,000 defalcation in the Havana post office was uncovered by an Army officer and that no irregularities have been laid at the door of the Army officers, who by this latest evidence of vigilant safeguarding of public interests testify to the efficiency of the government entrusted to them.

As the date (June 16) for the Cuban municipal elections approaches interest increases. At Havana three political parties have been organized, each of which claims emphatically for Cuban independence. The qualifications for voters as prescribed by Gen. Wood shuts out all Americans who cannot read and write the Spanish language. A voter shall be a native male Cuban or the son of a native male Cuban, his birth in a foreign country not disqualifying him, providing his parents were not temporarily residing out of Cuba.

Orders were recently issued to reduce the rural guard in the Province of Santa Clara, Cuba, to 200 men. Two men were employed to act the part of bandits, it is said, and to create a small reign of terror in order to make Gen. Wood believe that the rural guard was not necessary. The men were captured, and the matter is being lifted.

The Havana "Post" congratulates the city on the decision of the authorities to continue Major M. C. Gorgas as chief sanitary officer of the Cuban metropolis. It says: "He is thoroughly familiar with the work and is in every way peculiarly fitted for the responsible position." It also says: "Lieut. C. C. Carter is one of the busiest officers on duty."

The Albeoa hospital, one of the largest hospitals in Havana, has been transferred to Military Hospital No. 1, near Castillo del Principe. Military hospital No. 1 is now in charge of the civil authorities. There is but little sickness in Havana.

A corps of six engineers from the Department of Havana and Pinar del Rio are engaged south and east of the city in making a topographical survey of an area covering about a hundred square miles.

A correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," writing from Catbalogan, island of Samar, tells of the attempted assassination of officers of the 43d Vol. Inf. on the night of March 26 at Calbayog, where Major John T. Gilmore's battalion was located. A band of fanatics, about nineteen or twenty in number, with bolos hidden under their clothes, hid themselves in the town. They evidently intended to massacre Major Gilmore, Lieut. Fred W. Mills, his adjutant, and Dr. Dudley D. Welch, Asst. Surg. A little while before daybreak one of them stole upon the guard who was patrolling headquarters, and struck him down with a bolo. Another member of the band slipped upstairs in the dark and made for the officer's beds. The Major and Adjutant were on a ship in the harbor. Finding their beds vacant the native left the room, though Dr. Welch was asleep in another bed. Going into another room the assassin mortally slashed sleeping private. His groans awakened Dr. Welch who summoned two guards. They found the native hiding in the doctor's room. With a bolo in each hand he leaped at them, inflicting slight wounds. One guard threw him and Dr. Welch ran him through with one of the bolos, then throwing the body out of the window into the street. The hundred soldiers in the town hunted out the murderous band, killing eight.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., May 10, 1900.

The members of the West Point Junior Dramatic Club entertained a number of their friends at a representation of Oliver Herford's drama, "Fox and Geese," on Thursday evening, May 10, at the quarters of Prof. Edgerton. The young actresses entered with spirit into the performance and evinced histrionic talent of no mean order. The careful Mother Rabbit, the cunning and mischievous bunnies (Misses Julie Fieberger, Gladys Edgerton, Louise Larned and Frances Barnum) were portrayed with a naturalness which was very much appreciated by the audience as testified by frequent applause. Miss Celeste Hein made a very formidable policeman in uniform, coat and cap, and executed her official duties with energy. The musical programme which was contributed by Masters George Goethals and Paul Larned, was a genuine treat. Master George Goethals, who is a very promising pupil of Mrs. Essighe, gave several violin selections. Master Paul Larned played the mandolin. Mrs. Larned accompanied the young performers on the piano. Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and a selection from "Cavalleria Rusticana" were the pieces on the programmes, but several others were given in response to enthusiastic encores. The guests were delighted with the evening's entertainment and testified their appreciation very heartily.

The result of the baseball game on Saturday afternoon was a victory for the visiting team with a score of 9 to 7. The following is a list of players and positions: Wesleyan—MacNaughton, 2d base; Terrell, 3d base; Anderson, short stop; Haney, 1st base; Inglis, catcher; Terrell, left field; Wilder, pitcher; Gorman, center field; Cornwall, right field. Runs, 19. Substitute, Lufkin, pitcher. West Point—Phipps, left field; Dougherty, center field; Mumma, right field; Brown, L., catcher; Meyer, 1st base; Trell, 2d base; Graham, pitcher; Salmon, short stop; Abbott, 3d base. Runs, 7. Substitutes, Garlier, Lufkin, Gould.

Dates still to be played—May 19, Williams; May 26, Maryland; June 2, Columbia; June 9, 7th Regiment. This last date has been added since publication of schedule.

The cadet hop on Saturday evening was held in the smaller ball room in Cullum Hall, officially known as the Assembly Room. Mrs. Shipman and Cadet Birnie received the guests, among whom were the following: Miss Norvell, daughter of Col. S. T. Norvell; Miss Spurgeon, Miss Simpson, Miss Quintard, Miss Louise Caldwell, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss Hallett, Miss Leferts, Miss Schley, Miss Hall, the Misses Davis, Miss Florence Braden, Miss Beattie Crane, Miss Alice Banter, Miss Louise Adams.

Inspector-General Breckinridge, accompanied by Majors Knox and Davis, arrived at the post on Monday afternoon for an official visit of inspection. They

were escorted from the station to the parade ground by the detachment of cavalry, and were received by the battalion of cadets drawn up in line in front of barracks. Dress parade followed. On Tuesday afternoon they witnessed light battery drill, the drill of the mountain battery with the pack train, the Fort Clinton battery drill, and the inspector was tendered a review, which was cut short by a sudden shower. On Monday evening Col. Mills entertained all the officers at the post at a reception in honor of the Inspector.

PRAISE FOR MAJOR SEARS, U. S. A.

Major Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is paid a handsome tribute in the Duluth "Tribune" of Michigan of May 4, for his work in connection with the Duluth ship canal by Senator F. B. Dougherty, who, among other things, said: "I consider that the Duluth ship canal piers constitute the greatest piece of engineering work along that line to be found anywhere in the country. I do not believe that the people of Duluth are yet fully aware of the debt they owe Major Clinton B. Sears for the care and skill he has exercised in the making of this improvement. And back of that is the beginning of the obligation, when he recommended that the piers be rebuilt. The business-like manner in which Major Sears handled the awarding of contracts for dredging under the continuous contract system saved to the government a very large sum below the estimates. He thereupon recommended that with this excess money the government undertake the construction of permanent piers at the Duluth ship canal. The piers will be a monument to Major Sears's engineering skill and painstaking devotion to having the work done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner. Before these piers are finally completed there should be a fine tablet placed at some conspicuous place in the work, giving a history of the piers and full credit to the engineer in charge of their construction." It has been suggested that Major Sears should drive the last spike, or perform the last act of labor on the piers, whatever that may be; that notable people should be invited there on that occasion and that speeches should be made, to be followed by a banquet in honor of Major Sears.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

As the Signal Corps continues to extend its work in the Philippines we shall get prompter news of the different detachments. Gen. Greeley, chief signal officer, has received a despatch from Manila saying that the Signal Corps has succeeded in laying a cable connecting the islands of Cebu and Leyte in the southern part of the archipelago. Leyte is an island immediately south of Sanmar and north of Mindanao. Cebu is to the west of Leyte. The Signal Corps has also reconstructed the old Spanish telegraph line from Manila to Aparri, on the extreme northern coast of Luzon, which was destroyed by the insurgents.

The insurgents unsuccessfully opposed the landing of the Americans at the towns of Hilongos and Maasin, Island of Leyte, and sustained heavy losses. The American forces which were from the 43d Vol. Inf., had three casualties.

Senor Buencamino, at one time a member of the so-called Filipino Republican Cabinet, was recently liberated, and now recommends to the national Filipino party the adoption of a programme including the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, cessation of hostilities and co-operation on the part of the Filipinos in the prosecution of bandits. His scheme also looks to the visit of a Filipino delegation to Congress, the use of public funds for hospitals for native soldiers and for schools and the exclusion of the friars from parish administration.

Press advices from Manila say that on May 7, 500 rebels attacked 25 scouts of the 48th Vol. Inf. near San Jacinto, but were routed, the Americans losing two killed. In driving off a body of insurgents that had burned the town of Trocin, near Bulan, on April 26, the Americans killed 37 rebels. The same day after a 3-hour fight Major Andrews with two companies drove Gen. Mojicas from his stronghold near Ormoc, Leyte Island, the American loss being two killed and 11 wounded. Col. Hardin forced a landing on the island of Masbate with the aid of the gunboat Helena.

A few Filipinos on May 14 attempted to burn a quantity of hay near the quartermaster's storehouse on the river front. The guards killed one of them and wounded another. The others escaped.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Havana, May 11.

Adjutant General: Death report list to 10th, Pinar del Rio—Private James M. Steele, G. 7th Cav., died May 3; general paralysis. WOOD.

Manila, May 14.

Adjutant General, Washington: Robert B. Cramer, First Lieut., 34th Regiment, U. S. Volunteer Inf., sentenced by court-martial to dismissal from service; approved in General Orders No. 2, April 9, to take effect April 30. Order mailed April 15. Proceedings April 25.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, April 14.

Adjutant General, Washington: Deaths—Drowned: May 7th, Troop E, 3d Cav., John E. Adams; May 6, Co. C, 24th Inf., Elisha Forche; Jaundice: May 9, Co. F, 17th Inf., Sergt. Frederick G. Lade; Pneumonia: May 9th, Co. M, 46th Vol. Inf., Jay W. Cohen; Typhoid fever: April 14, Co. I, 15th Inf., Israel Cork; May 6, Co. H, 36th Vol. Inf., Frank L. Bigos; May 5, Co. E, 43d Vol. Inf., Frank Bauer; April 27, Co. G, 45th Vol. Inf., Matthew Mikkula; April 7, Co. C, 47th Vol. Inf., James K. Helder; Malarial fever: May 8, Co. I, 17th Inf., Roy Sayers; May 8, Co. L, 17th Inf., Thomas Sullivan; Co. H, 46th Vol. Inf., Napoleon L. Baudette; May 10, Co. D, 21st Inf., Alfred Toelek; Chronic diarrhoea: May 10, Co. A, 1st Inf., William Lundrigan; May 6, Co. F, 1st Inf., Michael J. Farrell; Tuberculosis: May 4, Co. K, 49th Vol. Inf., Willie Bowman; Nephritis: May 9, Co. C, 45th Vol. Inf., John Farman.

Varicella: April 7, Co. C, 16th Inf., Robert N. Hooper; April 24, Co. K, 16th Inf., Corporal Abraham Cross; April 23, Co. C, 43d Vol. Inf., John C. Hand; April 30, Co. G, 44th Vol. Inf., Ferd Nicholas; May 2, Co. G, 45th Vol. Inf., Edward Greenleaf; Co. H, 48th Vol. Inf., Elijah Sears; May 4, Peter Hairstead; Dysentery: May 6, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. A., Frank W. Lehman; May 7, Co. E, 22d Inf., Sergt. Patrick Malone; May 5th, Co. L, 35th Vol. Inf., Henry Hamburg; Peritonitis: April 23, Co. D, 45th Vol. Inf., Edward M. Baker; Abscess of liver: April 22, Battery G, 6th Art., Fred Wilhelm; April 30, Co. E, 26th Vol. Inf., Robert Ed. Laird; Pyæmia: May 4, Co. K, 29th Vol. Inf., Sergt. W. H. Clayton; Gastro Enteritis: April 18, Co. D, 13th Inf., Alonzo Henley; Died of wounds received in action: May 2, Co. I, 23d Inf., First Sergt. Guy A. Wyeth; April 21, Co. I, 43d Vol. Inf., Charles Doloff; April 1, Co. E, 43d Vol. Inf., Oliver M. Pendergrass; May 2, Co. F, 43d Vol. Inf., Thomas O. Bates; Accidental pistol shot by comrade; April 22 Robert Stickles.

MACARTHUR.

Adjutant-General, Washington:

With reference to your telegram of 14th, the rumored engagement in Samar, reported in cable despatch of Gen. Otis, May 4, has been confirmed by reports recently received from Major Henry T. Allen, 43d Regiment, U. S. V. Inf., commanding Samar Island. That detachment of thirty-one men stationed at Catubig were attacked April 15 by six hundred men, with two hundred rifles and one cannon. Our men were quartered in the convent, which was fired next day by burning hemp thrown from adjoining church. Detachment attempted to escape by river. Men getting into boat were killed; remaining men intrenched themselves near river and held out two days longer, facing most adverse circumstances, until rescued by Lieut. Sweeney and ten men. Over two hundred of attacking party (many of them are reported having come from Luzon Island) reported killed and many wounded. Lieut. Sweeney reports streets covered with dead insurgents.

Killed.—Sergts. Dustin L. George, William J. Hall; corporals, Herbery H. Edwards, John F. J. Hamilton; cook, Burton E. Hess; musician, Burton R. Wagner; privates, Treffe Pomelew, Otto B. Loose, Stephen Appert, Joseph Hoell, John E. Kuhn, Ralph H. Zelm, Edward Braman, Chester A. Conklin, Walter E. Collins, Joseph J. Kerins, Henry Dumas, Philip Saling and George A. Black, all Co. H, 43d U. S. Vol. Inf.

Wounded.—Privates Lester Luckworth, Harry C. Lee, Michael J. Faron, James H. Clancy, Co. H, 43d Vol. Inf.; Corporal White, Co. F, 43d Vol. Inf.

Copy of Henry T. Allen's report forwarded by mail yesterday. Iloilo (Panay) cable is broken by earthquake. Difficult to procure more definite information.

MACARTHUR.

The above despatch was sent in reply to an inquiry cabled by the War Department for information. San Francisco, May 15.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Thomas arrived from Manila this day with General Schwan; Col. Snyder 19th; Kline, 21st; Fernch, 22d Inf.; Major Boyd, Capt. Hazard, Lieut. Cutts, 11th Cav.; Lieut. K. Hawkins 4th Cav.; Lieuts. Hill and Canine, 14th; Babcock and Harsthorne, 9th; Haach, 30th; Peck, 37th; Croft, 41st and Capt. Baker 45th Inf.; Acting Asst. Surg. Hayward and Cottrell; 22 sick soldiers, seven insane soldiers, two prisoners also enlisted men and guards, one furloughed soldier 43 discharged soldiers, 10 remains of deceased soldiers, no casualties during voyage.

SHAFTER.

San Francisco May 15.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Animal transport Flitshire sailed at noon to-day for Philippines with Lieut. Van Voorhis, 3d Cav.; one acting assistant surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant, 17th Inf.; one Hospital Corps man, 14 civilian employees, and 50 mules and 4 horses. SHAFTER.

Manila, May 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Siam sailed May 12; Grant May 15, with Battery M, 6th Artillery.

MACARTHUR.

San Francisco, May 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Transport Logan sailed at noon yesterday for Manila via Honolulu with Col. Carr, 4th Cav.; Chaplains Pierce and Perry; Major Turill and Captain Kennedy, Medical Department; Lieut. Alstaetter, Engineer Corps; Lieut. Welch, 20th Inf.; 15 acting assistant surgeons, four non-commissioned staff officers, seven Signal and 73 Hospital Corps men, one man of band 12th Inf., and following recruits and casuals:

Recruits for Cavalry—3d, three; 4th, two; Artillery—5th, one; Infantry—3d, 2; 4th, seven; 6th, one; 8th, one; 12th, one; 13th, two; 15th, five; 17th, 16; 18th, one; 20th, one; 21st, five; Casuals for Infantry—4th, one; 14th, one. SHAFTER.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. O. S. Wiley. At Wilmington, N. C. BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. en route to Bering Sea. BOUTWELL, Capt. J. W. Howison. At Newbern, N. C. CALUMET, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty. CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. F. G. Wadsworth. At Boston, Mass. Harbor duty. CASE, Capt. D. A. Hall. Practice ship. COLFAX, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md. DALLAS, Capt. H. D. Smith. At New London, Conn. DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. At New Bedford, Mass. FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson. At Detroit, Mich. FORWARD, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. At Charleston, S. C. GALVESTON, Capt. H. T. Blake. At Galveston, Tex. GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Bunner. At San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty. GRANT, Capt. D. E. Tosler. At Port Townsend, Wash. GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y. GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. F. Wild. At Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty. HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga. HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fingar. At New York, N. Y. Harbor duty. MANHATTAN, Lieut. W. A. Falling. At New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty. MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. San Francisco, Cal. McCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. Seattle, Wash. McLANE, Capt. G. E. McConnell. At Port Tampa, Fla. MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis. NUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michael, Alaska. ONONDAGA, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Philadelphia, Pa. PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Seattle, Washington. RUSH, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Seattle, Wash. SEMINOLE, Lieut. H. B. West. Baltimore, Md. SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. F. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty. SMITH, Lieut. E. B. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La. Harbor duty. THETIS, Lieut. F. C. Dodge. At San Francisco, Cal. WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty. WINN, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md. WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. At Mobile, Ala. WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.

VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

ATHENIAN—Seattle, April 23. AZTEC—San Francisco, April 21. BUFORD—New York, May 7. BURNSIDE—Havana, May 16. CONMAUGH—San Francisco, May 8. CROOK—San Francisco, May 14. EGBERT—At San Francisco. FLINTSHIRE—San Francisco to Manila May 15. GRANT—Manila to San Francisco, May 15. HANCOCK—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, April 17. INDIANA—Manila, March 27. INGALLS—Havana, May 16. KILPATRICK—New York, April 28. LENOXA—Manila, April 19. LEEANAW—Manila to San Francisco, April 23. LOGAN—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, May 16. McLELLAN—New York, March 23. McPHERSON—New York to San Juan, May 16. MEADE—Manila to San Francisco, May 8. PENNSYLVANIA—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24. PORT ALBERT—Manila, P. I., March 16. PORT STEPHENS—Manila, May 8. ROSECRANS—Seattle, May 13. SEDGWICK—Havana to New York, May 17. SUMNER—Reported at Colombo May 10. SHERMAN—San Francisco, April 25. SIAM—Manila to San Francisco, May 12. THOMAS—San Francisco, May 15. VICTORIA—At Nagasaki, Japan. WARREN—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, May 1. WRIGHT—San Juan, May 17. WESTMINSTER—San Francisco to Manila, April 24. WESTFIELD—San Francisco to Seattle, May 1. RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I. TERRY—At New York April 8.

BRILLIANT CO-OPERATION OF THE NAVY.

A detailed account of the Navy's co-operation in the Zapote River campaign in the Philippines is given by Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, U. S. N., in the March "Proceedings of the Naval Institute." This campaign was fought in June, 1899, and one of its objects was to clear of rebels the sea front from Paranaque to Cavite. Says the paper: "The U. S. S. Monadnock lay at anchor among the fish-weirs off Paranaque, within easy range of the insurgent trenches and the bridge spanning the river. She had held this position for two long months—and they were, indeed, long, weary months of constant watching."

This picture gives an idea of what shore watching by the big ships is: "Few people have fully appreciated the trying work of the Monadnock as she lay there supporting the right flank of our entrenched soldiers and stopping all traffic with the enemy. Being under fire at all hours of the day and night, it was necessary for her officers and men to remain behind the protection of her turrets or below decks; and, as she cleared for action, the heat was almost unendurable. But, when the commander-in-chief offered to relieve the Monadnock from this arduous duty, her captain, Henry E. Nichols, begged permission to hold his station. He did not live to see Paranaque occupied, as on June 10, after his ship had shelled the insurgents out of the town and our troops could be seen coming over the hills, he died suddenly of heat-stroke, thus giving up his life for the country he had so faithfully and honorably served. The Monterey, like the Monadnock, was kept busy day and night. She was anchored in Bacoor Bay and had the Naval Station under her protection, while her launches patrolled the beach to enforce the blockade."

For some time it had been the earnest desire of the commander-in-chief of the naval forces to see the country cleared of insurgents along the southern shore, and to the officers and men of the fleet it did not seem encouraging to see the Monadnock engaging the enemy almost every day just outside of Manila, while no move was made by the Army to occupy the places shelled. However, says Lieut. Eberle, all things come to him who waits, and on June 9 the Commander-in-chief, Capt. Albert S. Barker, U. S. N., made known that Gen. Lawton was to move on Paranaque. This was welcome gratifying news to every one in the fleet from the highest officer to the youngest apprentice boy. Owing to shallow water the Oregon and Baltimore, commanded respectively by Capt. G. F. F. Wilde and Capt. J. M. Forsyth, could not join the Navy's inshore firing line. The Monadnock, Capt. H. E. Nichols, was to shell Paranaque and cover the advance of the troops. The Princeton, Comdr. C. H. West, was to take position between Paranaque and Las Pinas and use shrapnel on the retreating enemy. The Helena, Comdr. W. T. Burwell, was to control the bridge at the mouth of the Zapote River and the road to Bacoor. The Monterey, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze, was to look after Bacoor and its approaches and protect the Naval Station. The Callao, Lieut. Benj. Tappan was to take position at the mouth of the Imus River and control the bridge and approaches. The Wheeling, Comdr. W. T. Burwell, was to take position outside of the Isthmus of Dalahican and enfilade the enemy's trenches, while the small gunboats Basco, Naval Cadet Dungan, and Urdaneta, Naval Cadet W. C. Wood, were to assist from the shallow waters inside the peninsula. By consulting the different maps published by the Army and Navy Journal on March 25, April 29 and June 17, 1899, a clear idea of the position of the ships can be formed.

The ships of the squadron were ordered to be under way and in position in the early morning of Saturday, June 10, 1899. The Monadnock opened fire on Paranaque. It was soon evident that the insurgents were retreating by the main road near the beach, as the ships opened fire all along the line. The Wheeling opened fire on the trenches beyond the isthmus or neck. For a time the firing was very spirited, after which it was at long intervals, when several shots would be fired in quick succession at small squads of insurgents as they dashed across bridges and open spaces. The insurgents returned the fire of our ships with volleys from their Mausers. About ten o'clock the volleys of our troops could be heard beyond the foot-hills back of Paranaque, and near noon, from the Monadnock's fighting-top, the advanced firing-line could be seen in the hills. There were few signs of life in Paranaque at the hour of noon, but the Monadnock continued to throw on occasional shell. About this time, Lieut. Eberle went on board the Monadnock, and in a conversation with him, Capt. Nichols said referring to the insurgents in Paranaque: "We've got them now!" These were probably his last words, as later on he was found in his cabin prostrated from heat, and died without regaining consciousness.

Many of the enemy had been killed by the shrapnel fire of the ships, but in some instances they were shrewd enough to distribute soldiers among the fleeing women and children, because our ships ceased firing as soon as women and children were discovered in the retreating groups. Gen. Lawton decided to rest over Sunday. The morning of the Sabbath saw the commander-in-chief and a party of officers at Sangley Point standing around the newly-made grave of Captain Nichols, and the oppressive calm of that tropical morning would not have been broken, save for the funeral volleys and last taps that mournfully resounded over placid Bacoor Bay. The army did not move on Monday, and the ships held their positions, with the exception of the Helena, which vessel took Gen. Lawton and Gen. Wheaton on a reconnaissance along the beach. The two Generals and Capt. Sewall, U. S. V., climbed into the fighting-top, and then the Helena, with decks cleared for action and all guns manned, slowly ploughed her way through the soft mud within eight hundred yards of the shore-line. After a conversation with Gen. Lawton, the commander-in-chief told the captain of the Helena to fire a shell occasionally into the insurgent trenches during Monday night in order "to keep the insurgents awake and their nerves on a tension."

Gen. Lawton made an early start on a reconnaissance on June 13. The ships were soon under way to take positions covering his advance. The Helena's light draft permitting her to go very close inshore, she forced her way slowly through the soft mud and shelled the beach ahead of the scouts. Soon after the Helena opened fire, the much-talked-of six-inch rifle of the insurgents fired on the Callao and on the Naval Station. One shell ricocheted over the Callao, while another struck the shears at the Naval Station, failed to explode and dropped into a coal-pile. The moment the enemy's gun fired and disclosed its masked position, the Monterey, Princeton and Callao opened such a terrific fire upon it that it was abandoned after its second shot. This gun was mounted in a nipa hut at the mouth of the Imus River, where the Spaniards formerly had a fort and magazine. The Monterey

also opened on the two muzzle-loading rifles and disabled them before they fired a shot. One twelve-inch shell from the Monterey completely buried one of the guns, and then on the ricochet took out the end of a church in the rear. The commander-in-chief, accompanied by Capt. Forsyth and Lieut. Eberle, was steaming from ship to ship on the firing-line in the little tug Barcelo, and had just left the Helena about the noon hour, when the army's advance guard signaled that vessel: "Send support if possible," and followed with a message that they had very little ammunition and no water. Without interrupting their fire, the Helena and Monadnock immediately called away landing parties, and within ten minutes' time had a force of ninety men armed as infantry and with a Colt gun, on their way to the shore. The little gunboats and ships' armed launches went close in shore and covered the immediate landing with their machine guns, while the ships threw shrapnel over and beyond them. Lieut. Edw. Moale commanded the Helena's landing force, Lieut. F. R. Payne that from the Monadnock, while Lieut. Cleland Davis, with the Helena's steam launch, ably assisted their landing. In a remarkably short time our men had landed, reinforced the army's small advance guard, and opened with their Lee rifles and the Colt gun. The Helena also sent water and bread to the soldiers on the beach, and her boats brought on board some of the army's wounded. The rapid landing of the forces from the Helena and Monadnock illustrated the high state of efficiency of the vessels, and there was not a mishap to mar its success.

Spirited firing continued throughout the afternoon, but the combined force on the beach supported by the ships held the superior force of the enemy in check. The enemy withdrew rapidly in the direction of Bacoor, and the ships severely harassed their disorderly retreat. The landing force returned to their ships about dark without a casualty. Gen. Lawton sent the following signal to the Monadnock (the vessel nearest the army signal station) for transmission to the commander-in-chief: "Battle carried the bridges crossed the river; enemy completely routed. I appreciate assistance of the navy which I will with pleasure acknowledge later officially."

Gen. Lawton and his adjutant-general were most generous in their commendation of the navy's work, and seemed exceedingly grateful for the landing force which so quickly reinforced the exhausted reconnoitering party on the beach, and supplied them with water and bread. It was stated that the fire of the ships and the combined force on the beach held one thousand insurgents in check in the beach trenches and prevented them from joining the main line of defense—thus enabling our troops to break through the gap in the enemy's line and enfilade the trenches. While the navy's main firing-line was engaged off Zapote River, the Wheeling was again shelling the returned insurgents out of the trenches beyond the Isthmus of Dalahican. She drove them out, and then her armed steam launch steamed close along the shore and drove them beyond the range of her machine gun.

The gratifying result of the campaign in Cavite Province proved the splendid co-operation of the Army and the Navy in a campaign where success depended upon efficient co-operation. The insurgents' gun and the shell it landed in the Cavite Naval Station, the paper says, will soon occupy a place among the war trophies at the U. S. Naval Academy. Lieut. Eberle accompanies his paper with a map giving the positions of the ships on the principal days of the fighting.

CYCLONE AT FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 13, 1900.

While we hear much of experiences in flood and field of our boys in the Philippines, our own land can furnish sensations in that direction of no mean character, judging from experience at Fort Sam Houston on May 7, when a cyclone struck the post there at 4 A. M.

For three-quarters of an hour it raged. Trees which withstood the terrible storm of August, 1889, were stripped and twisted off at their roots and flung over the lower parade ground. Co. C, 25th Inf., who occupied the long two-story building in the northeast corner of the fort, had to vacate it in a great hurry. The tornado unroofed the building, carrying with it the rafters and boards upon which the tin was attached, leaving the men, bedding and fixtures exposed to the storm. The long porch and second story balcony were lifted from their supports and tossed into a pile of kindling wood. The tin roof, rafters and boards were carried near the mess hall and thrown down into an indistinguishable mass of ruins. The beautiful shade trees in front of the department officers' quarters were tossed promiscuously over the lower parade ground. General McKibbin had just finished setting them. It will nearly break his heart when he sees their total destruction. The tin roof of the quarters of Captain Sibley, Acting Inspector General, was rolled up into an immense ball and carried quite a distance.

Much uneasiness was felt at the post for Co. G, 25th Inf., under canvas at Camp McKibbin, Leon Springs, commanded by Capt. Joseph Leitch. There were many narrow escapes, but luckily no casualties.

Col. John Simpson, Deputy Q. M. General and Chief Q. M., U. S. A., has telegraphed the Quartermaster General asking for an appropriation of \$7,000 for repairing the damage done to the post and department headquarters by the tornado. The material damage was greater than at first supposed, but the ruin to the trees will take years to replace. The storm had hardly abated before the energetic Chief Quartermaster had his entire force of men and wagons clearing up the debris. Colonel Simpson's duties are very arduous and confining, as he has the duties of Post Quartermaster added to those of Chief Quartermaster, Major C. B. Thompson, the former Post Quartermaster, having gone East on sick leave.

Lieut.-Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, chief surgeon of this department, has recovered from his recent illness and has again resumed his duties. Gen. Chambers McKibbin, department commander, with his family, expects to take a trip north and east, combining business with pleasure. Mrs. McKibbin and Miss Bessie, the General's only daughter, will accompany him, visiting the seaports and some of the northern cities. They will leave here Saturday evening, May 12, remaining away during the excessive heat of the summer months. Miss Jennie McKibbin, a niece of the General, who has been spending the winter months here, leaves at the same time for her home in Milwaukee, Wis.

Sergt. Chas. Austin of Co. G, 25th Inf., died recently at the post hospital after undergoing a critical abdominal operation, in hopes of relief. The operation was successfully and skillfully performed by Capt. Charles Wilcox, U. S. A., assisted by Dr. Watts of San Antonio, but the incision revealed so many complications that no hopes were held out for a recovery. The sergeant served through the Spanish-American war, and his one lament was that after escaping the dangers he should have to come home to die in his bed. He has

a wife and family in Virginia who have the sympathy of the entire garrison in their bereavement, for he was a brave man, a valiant soldier and a kind husband. J. S. K.

THE CANTEEN.

Major James Chester, U. S. A., who still wields a trenchant pen as of yore, contributes to the May number of the "Journal of the Military Service Institution" a most interesting article entitled "Military Morality and Modern Pharisaism." And we are glad to note his manly words with reference to the present canteen system, to abolish which efforts are still being made in Congress. He says: "The creation of the canteen marks an era in Army life. Up to that date the soldier was a social outcast; tabooed by men who hardly were his peers; compelled to pass his idle hours in a cheerless barrack room or seek society in dens and dives which need not be described. None but dull, degraded men could stand such a life for any length of time. The men now in the Army would not stand it. But in the old Army some got used to it, some deserted, some sadly sank into drunkards' graves, and some were sent to St. Elizabeth. The wonder is that such a tragedy should have been allowed to run year after year in a Christian community without protest. A hearty 'Good morning' between peers in civil and military life would have stopped it. But that was the only remedy which so-called reformers never thought of. The 'Thou shalt not' was their only remedy, and it has never saved a soul and never will. But what the 'Thou shalt not' has failed to do, the canteen is in a fair way to accomplish. It is breaking down the barrier between the men who wear uniforms and their peers who wear civilian suits, and every well wisher of the Army should wish it 'God speed.'"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. S.—There will be vacancies for the congressional aid large appointments to the Military Academy from Pennsylvania in 1903 and 1904.

DEPARTMENT CLERK.—You have no "right" to a leave. The Secretary of War's order of August 5, 1899, is that clerks and other employees who are regularly and constantly employed may be granted 30 days annual leave with pay in any calendar year when to grant such leave will not cause embarrassment or delay in the conduct of the public service. Of that condition your chief is the judge.

C. E. F.—Khaki uniform is under authority of the War Department worn as summer uniform at several artillery posts, especially in the South.

J. R.—Answer in last week's issue should have read "In the case you mention, man would be entitled to deserter's release two years after the date of expiration of term of enlistment, provided he does not leave the United States during his absence from the Army."

H. S. C.—The lowest commissioned grade in the Pay Corps of the Navy and the only one to which appointments from civil life are made is that of assistant paymaster, with the relative rank of ensign. Applications for appointment should be made in writing to the Secretary of the Navy. A person cannot be appointed unless he is a citizen, and he must not be less than 21 or more than 28 years. If you write to the Secretary of the Navy you can get a circular giving full particulars of requirements, examination, etc.

H. C. Z.—Statistics of the cost of the war with Spain and present trouble in the Philippines cannot be obtained, as the accounts are still in the Treasury and have not been settled.

J. A. N.—Mr. James H. Morgan, St. Paul Building, New York city, is the secretary-general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. If you apply to him you can get full information as to the order.

LOUISIANA.—The address of Gen. J. J. Coppinger, U. S. A., is 3508 Prospect avenue, Georgetown, D. C.

MARTINET.—It is impossible to provide a regulation for every contingency of service. If a brigade commander off duty should observe an officer or man of his command in uniform at a public exhibition making tactical errors, or behaving in any manner likely to bring discredit to the force or ridicule, he would not only have the right, but it would be his duty to correct the shortcoming on the spot. If the colonel of the regiment to which the troops belonged was present and within easy reach, it would be proper for the general to call his attention to shortcomings, but in military matters prompt remedies are often a necessity, and in that case the formal rules can well be waived for the good of the service.

T. H. C.—Examinations of enlisted candidates for commissions, U. S. A., are ordered for June 1, and the age limit is extended to Sept. 1, 1900. You might, as you are so close, get the Secretary of War to waive a month in your case.

C. W. P. asks: What is the authority for troops coming to attention from parade rest without command at retreat gun or beginning of the Star Spangled Banner? Answer.—Troops do not come to attention without command; they are brought to attention by the adjutant during the playing of the Star Spangled Banner.

F. W. J. asks: Whether or not the muzzle of the carbine is lowered after the command "cease firing." Answer.—At the command "cease firing" such pieces as are loaded are brought to the ready; the others are brought to the position of load and then to the ready as soon as they are loaded.

J. M. B. asks: (1) What is strictly included in the Manual of arms? Is firing and bayonet exercise included therein? Answer.—No. (2) In regard to paragraph 48 in which it states that the execution of movements by the numbers is discontinued when movements other than those in the manual of arms are ordered according to this would firing or the command company load discontinue the execution of manual by numbers, also would bayonet exercise discontinue movements by numbers? Answer.—The firing or command would discontinue the numbers. The same in bayonet exercise. (3) Can the manual of arms be executed in column of fours, also in column of files? If so, are they ever excluded in these formations by the numbers? Answer.—Yes, the manual can be executed in column of fours or files and is sometimes done in those positions, but not as a rule.

R. E. W.—In the British Naval Reserve it is not requisite in order to obtain the command of a Naval Reserve vessel that the individual be an ex-naval officer or a naval officer at the time, and the majority of Naval Reserve vessels are not commanded by ex-naval or naval officers. The blue ensign is flown on all naval vessels, and all Naval Reserve vessels must be commanded by officers holding commissions in the Naval Reserve. These are often members of the merchant marine, but never ex-naval officers.

W. B. T. E. says: "In a recent issue you say that trail, left shoulder, secure and sling are for route marches and not a part of the manual; in drilling by the numbers if one of these commands is given will the next command, if it can be done by number, be so executed without giving directions to drill by numbers? If incorrect command, such as trail to present arms, is given in competitive drill, should men execute the command or stand fast?" Answer.—If a company is drilling by the numbers and the command "Sung arm" is given and then "Order arms," it is thought if the command "Right shoulder arms" were given without continuing by the numbers it would be proper to execute it without the numbers. It would be proper for the men to stand fast.

WHEATON'S EXPEDITIONARY BRIGADE.

In a report to the War Department, dated Headquarters Wheaton's Expeditionary Brigade, Silang, P. I., January 31, 1900, Brig.-Gen. Loyd Wheaton describes the operations south of Manila, including the battle of Putol, a full account of which was published in our columns on April 21, illustrated with a map. The Expeditionary Brigade was organized by orders from Headquarters 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, dated Manila, January 4, 1900, and consisted of the 4th Inf., 28 Vol. Inf., 38th Vol. Inf., 45th Vol. Inf., Companies D and H, 37th Vol. Inf., with four field guns, and detachment 4th Art., with two Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns and two Hotchkiss 1.65 guns, under 1st Lieut. M. C. Buckley, 3d Art., and Kenly's battery of four machine guns.

General Wheaton took command at Bacoor on Jan. 5 and ordered concentration at Imus on the 7th. One battalion of the 28th Vol. Inf., under Colonel Birkhimer, was ordered to make reconnaissance toward Cavite Viejo before marching to Imus. The main force of the enemy was entrenched in the vicinity of Cavite Viejo, and the object of the reconnaissance was to convey the impression that the main attack would be there.

The morning of January 7 Major B. D. Price ordered a reconnaissance from Imus on the Dasmariñas road. 1st Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th Inf., with Co. C, 4th Inf., under command of 2d Lieut. Henry A. Way, 4th Inf., were charged with this reconnaissance. Leaving Imus at daylight, Lieut. Cheney encountered the enemy entrenched about one mile south, on the Dasmariñas road. He immediately charged their entrenchments, held by about 500 men. Lieut. Cheney was mortally wounded, and Privates August M. Arickson and August Haisch killed, and one private wounded. The scouts under command of Lieut. Way, succeeded in striking the enemy on their left and rear, driving them from their entrenchments, destroying their camp equipage and inflicting a loss which has since been learned exceeded more than fifty in killed and wounded. At 6 a. m. the 7th inst., Col. W. E. Birkhimer, 28th Inf., U. S. Vol., with battalion 28th Inf. and one section 5th Art., under command of Capt. H. J. Reilly, marched from Binacayan, on the Cavite Viejo road. The enemy was found in force at Putol. Then followed an account by General Wheaton of the fighting at Putol already described in the Journal. After routing the rebels Col. Birkhimer marched to Imus, to which place the other two battalions of his regiment had been directed. Upon arrival of the 2d and 3d battalions of the 28th Vol. Inf. and Buckley's guns at Imus, Major E. F. Taggart was directed to clear the country in front of the outposts on the Imus-Dasmariñas road. He deployed on the Dasmariñas road, Buckley's guns supporting the movement by advancing along the road with the line, the scouts of the 4th Inf. under Lieut. Way, 4th Inf., to cover the right. The enemy was found in force estimated at 1,000 strong, and covering the Dasmariñas and Anabo roads. Major Taggart attacked at 11.30 a. m., and by 2.15 p. m. the enemy was driven from the vicinity and had fallen back on the Anabo and Dasmariñas roads. Prisoners taken by Major Taggart reported their loss at sixty killed and more than eighty wounded. Major Taggart had one man killed and six wounded. The 38th and 45th Vol. Inf. reached Imus Anabo road.

On Jan. 8 the brigade, excepting the infantry, marched on Dasmariñas in two columns. Dasmariñas was occupied at noon, the enemy having fled and entirely evacuated the country marched through. One battalion of the 4th Inf. had marched toward Cavite Viejo and the other two battalions covered the country on the left of the Anabo road.

Various reconnaissances are reported, among them that of Col. Dorst of the 45th Vol. Inf. with one battalion, and three troops of the 11th Cav. in the vicinity of Magellanes. This was a six-day reconnaissance. Three miles south of Nasugba his cavalry had a skirmish with a small party of insurgents, killing four. North of Magellanes, upon his return, an attempt was made by about sixty insurgents to ambush his command where the train entered a gorge. Four insurgents were killed. His loss during reconnaissance was two men wounded.

On Jan. 18 Major W. H. Johnston, 46th Vol. Inf., at Indang, was directed to make a reconnaissance to Lemery, with three companies of his regiment. On the 18th a battalion of the 28th Inf., under Major Geo. H. Morgan, followed Johnston, to take station at Taal or Lemery. On the 18th Major Johnston reported from Lemery that at Balayan he had destroyed seventeen rifles and spiked one muzzle-loading cannon; that upon reaching Caloca he had driven out a company of insurgents and found three dead. He drove the enemy across the river at Lemery to Taal. The insurgents were 800 strong with four cannons. On the 20th Major Johnston reported that he communicated with Batangas by gunboat, and that three companies were sent from there by Col. Anderson, 38th Inf., to co-operate. Taal was then carried, and the insurgents all dispersed. Their cannons were captured. Major Johnston returned to Indang on the 24th. Major Morgan took station at Taal.

On January 24 Col. Dorst was directed to march with one battalion of his regiment and squadron, 11th Cav., to Lemery, to clear country en route and in that vicinity, upon which duty he was engaged up to date of report. The whole province of Cavite, says the report, has been marched over, and frequent reconnaissances made upon all roads and trails, all the principal towns occupied, and in many of them municipal government established. The insurgent forces formerly occupying the province have dispersed, and the greater number returned to their homes and have gone to work in the fields. Few arms have yet been captured, and it is probable that a large number of rifles are concealed in the fields and forests of the province. The greatest activity has been employed by regimental and other commanders in thoroughly scouting the country, so that every part of the province of Cavite may be untenable for armed insurgents.

In conclusion Gen. Wheaton says: "I desire to call attention to the gallant conduct of Lieut. Ward Cheney, 4th U. S. Inf., who fell mortally wounded in leading his company against the entrenchments of the enemy on the 7th inst. Lieut. Henry A. Way, 4th U. S. Inf., was conspicuous for gallant conduct that day. I invite attention to the very skillful as well as gallant conduct of Col. W. E. Birkhimer, 28th Vol. Inf., in the combat at Putol. By his skill he inflicted a crushing blow upon the enemy, who were in superior force at that point. Major E. F. Taggart, 28th Vol. Inf., should be given credit for the handling of two battalions of his regiment and Buckley's guns in clearing the front at Imus on the 7th inst. He was assisted by Capt. Chas. R. Howland, 28th Inf., aide, and 1st Lieut. M. F. Smith, 20th Inf., acting aide, of my staff, who rendered gallant service under fire. I am indebted to Col. Geo. R. Anderson, 38th Vol. Inf., for his prompt and energetic action while serving under my command, and to Major B. D. Price, commanding 4th Inf., for energetic and skillful action in the disposition of his regiment. Major W. H. Johnston, 46th Vol. Inf., deserves credit for the able and skillful handling of his battalion, resulting in the occupation of Taal and defeat of a superior force of insurgents."

COOKING AND DRINKING.

Though Asst. Surg. Chas. E. Woodruff, U. S. A., says nothing especially new or novel in his essay on the "Soldier in the Tropics—his food, alcohol and acclimatization," he has emphasized the general ignorance prevalent on many subjects. So much has been written on the proper ration for tropical countries in the shape of prize essays, official reports, etc., that it would be surprising if Capt. Woodruff could throw any new light on that point. Some of his observations give rise to interesting speculation, such, for instance, as his reference to the bad cooking among the soldiers of our Army. Our soldiers, like the fighting men of other countries, are simply the result of their national environments. Americans are naturally bad cooks in whatever part of the country you find them. The first thing a millionaire does is to escape from our culinary barbarities by engaging a French chef. It is absurd to expect men who have been accustomed to all sorts of cuisine atrocities at home to become rivals of Delmonico as soon as they enter the Army. We who think we can trace our dyspepsia and other ailments to bad cooking will quite agree with the essayist that the "most beneficial change in the management of the ration in the history of the Army, is the law authorizing the enlist-

ment for each company of a special cook." We also are ready to agree that Congress is wise in another direction by refusing "to tamper with the ration."

Great as the French are as cooks, Dr. Woodruff gives to the Germans the palm for "devising the only successful emergency ration ever used in warfare"—the famous "erbawurst" used in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1, when the government did not depend on contractors but made the rations in its own factories.

It is well to be told again what has long been known to those who have made a study of rations, that we vaunt ourselves unjustly in claiming our ration to be the most liberal in the world when really it is just the reverse. A suggestion that each company should receive a trifle a day for each man for buying extras to piece out and vary the ration will be hailed with delight by the Regular, who has "no enthusiastic State legislature or local aid society to help him."

Dr. Woodruff tries to rescue the reputation of two badly abused institutions—alcohol and the liver. Personal treatment of cases in Manila leads him to say that "experience has demonstrated that in a bad climate the moderate use of intoxicating drink is essential to continued health and efficiency." It is unfortunate that the essayist did not consider the use of liquor in the light of bad cooking. The stimulus of the strongest liquors is sought by the Anglo-Saxon, who knows little and cares less about the proper preparation of food. Stomachs irritated by badly cooked foods naturally fall back upon strong stimulants. However, the Doctor's positive statement will, we fear, send the cold shivers up the spine of our anti-canteen enthusiasts and sundry Volunteer chaplains who have been bewailing the "drink evil in Manila." The vegetarians will also be distressed by the essay's declaration that our eating in the tropics has no more to do with liver trouble than skating, and the gentle ladies of the Red Cross will be pained when they see their pet abdominal woolen bandage for the soldier denominated a "fetish." Altogether Dr. Woodruff "runs riot among the old gods," not even the Garden of Eden being spared. Taking issue with a writer who asserts that the human species took its rise in the tropics, the Doctor declares there is more evidence that man originated in the cold climates, and thus we see that Eve's fig leaf was but an oriental metaphor for a full suit of bear skin.

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 3 cents; postal cards (single) 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

Calmanera, Cuba, is the port of Guantanamo, and mail for those on duty at the latter place should be addressed to Calmanera, to avoid delay and confusion.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 52 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Charges: 1 to 5 lbs., \$1; 5 to 10 lbs., \$1.50; 10 to 25 lbs., \$2; over 25 lbs. and not exceeding 100 lbs., 5 cents per pound additional. Special low freight rates on application.

The following steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leave San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong on the dates given:

City of Pekin, May 29; Gaelic, June 6; Hong Kong Maru, June 14; China, June 22; Doric, June 30; Nippon Maru, July 10; City of Rio Janeiro, July 19; Coptic, July 26. For Honolulu, Auckland and Sydney.—Steamers of the Oceanic & S. Co. sail for Honolulu from San Francisco at follows: Mariposa, June 13; Moana, July 11. Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Line leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of India, May 28; Empress of Japan, June 18; Empress of China, July 9. For Honolulu and Sydney: Aorangi, June 1; Warrimoo, June 29.

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THE GATHMANN SHELL.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Navy dated May 4, and transmitted the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs May 5, Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, vigorously protests against the purchase of Gathmann torpedo guns for harbor defense monitors. The work on these vessels has advanced so far that the introduction of different types from those for which the turrets and barbettes were designed will necessitate their reconstruction, occasion delay and increase expense. The naval 12-inch gun costs \$40,000, and the bill appropriates \$62,500 for each Gathmann gun.

The so-called Gathmann gun is not a novelty, nor is it original with the company, and there is no reason why it should be purchased from that company, who are in no sense gun makers and have no plant for such purpose. They would simply become brokers, buying the guns elsewhere and charging the Government a commission on them. The Naval Gun Factory is adequately equipped for the manufacture of guns of all calibers and types, and they can be made there much cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. The so-called Gathmann shell differs only in slight details from an ordinary shell except in the matter of a safety chamber of rear attachment to contain the dry primer and detonator, which, in the Bureau's opinion, is the only feature of the entire contemplated outfit that the Gathmann Company can legitimately lay claim to.

The gun is deficient in range; it has not been tested, and there are numerous good reasons why it should not be introduced into the service.

It would be considered extremely hazardous to fire shells containing 500 pounds of high explosive of any kind from guns mounted on shipboard, as their environments are such that should any accident arise due to the premature explosion of such a shell in the bore of a gun it would be attended with most disastrous results. No attempt has ever been made to fire so large a mass of gun cotton as this shell requires, and experience

completely disproves the contention of the Gathmann Company that wet gun cotton is so safe that it cannot be exploded except by the contact of the detonator, which is kept from it until the shell leaves the gun. The case of the accident by which Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, U. S. A., lost his life, is cited, and accidents at the Government factories in England and France. Numerous other and more recent instances could be quoted, and yet the Gathmann Company asserts positively that no explosion of wet gun cotton can take place unless a detonator is exploded in contact with it. But the evidence is against them. A large proportion of the experiments made with Gathmann shells of numerous varieties have been failures or partial failures, according to the official reports, except in so far that they were safely protected from the guns. No official approval of the Gathmann system either by the Army or Navy has ever been given, and so far as concerns the company's present form of shell, the Bureau believes it is correct in saying that but five have yet been made, and but one tried with full charge for effect, and yet it is proposed to introduce them into the service, whereas the cheapest form of common shell or shrapnel would not be accepted on such a test.

Owing to the outdoor hunting life led by the Boer, the faculty of orientation or location is very much better developed in him than in the average Tommy Atkins, who has to follow the signs on the street corners to know which way to turn. The Boer is also able to stand a greater amount of fatigue; he is more alert and more prompt in action than the Englishman.

A statistical table issued April 23, 1900, by the Adjutant-General shows the casualties in the 5th Corps in the operations against Santiago, June 22 to July 17, 1898. There were 809 officers and 17,349 men present for duty on June 30, 1898. The aggregate loss in all the operations was 1,688, made up of 21 officers and 222 men killed; 101 officers and 1,344 men wounded. The aggregate losses, killed and wounded, for the different engagements were as follows: Las Guasimas, June 24, 65; El Caney, July 1, 441; San Juan, July 1-3, 1,156; Aguadores, July 1-2, 12; around Santiago, July 10-12, 14; Of the aggregate loss 271 was among the six volunteer organizations, which had a total of 4,941 present for duty; leaving a loss of 1,417 in the regular organizations, which had 13,277 present.

The plague commission that was sent by England to inquire into the epidemic, in its report endorses Prof. Haffkine's system of inoculation, which we explained in a recent issue. It speaks of it as a "great practical achievement in the region of preventive medicine." The Commission finds that inoculation sensibly diminishes the incidence of plague attacks on the inoculated population, though it does not confer immunity, and that it also diminishes the death rate among the inoculated population. The effects of inoculation last for some weeks, it may be months, but the maximum duration has not yet been ascertained. One of the weak points about the system is that the serum is purely preventive and not curative. In some diseases, as for instance hydrophobia, and it is claimed snake bite, it suffices to inject the serum after the injury has been inflicted. In the case of plague, Professor Haffkine himself confesses that his efforts to discover a curative serum have been unavailing.

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LANDEN-SANFORD—At St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., Tuesday, May 15, 1900, by the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, D. D., Rector of the Parish, Lieut. Edwin Landen, U. S. Army, to Margaret Louise, daughter of Col. George Bliss Sanford, U. S. Army, and Gertrude Minturn Sanford.

AMES-AMES—At Lowell, Mass., May 15, 1900, Oakes Ames, son of the late Gov. Oliver Ames, to Miss Blanche Ames, daughter of the late Gen. Adelbert Ames, a distinguished officer during the Civil War and of the Regular Army, and grand-daughter of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler.

DIED.

AYERS—At Canterbury, N. H., May 10, C. H. Ayers, the father of Medical Director J. G. Ayers, U. S. N.

CARSON—At Denver, Col., May 7, John Miller, 3d, only son of Major John M. Carson, Jr., Quartermaster, U. S. V., and Margaret Sumner Carson, aged 2 months and 27 days.

ELLIOTT—At San Francisco, Cal., May 6, 1900, Valeria Blaney Elliott, daughter of the late Major George Blaney, C. E., and widow of Gen. Washington Lafayette Elliott, Colonel 3d Cav.

MANSFIELD—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., May 11, 1900, Rev. Delos Mansfield, D. D., father of the wife of Capt. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art., and of the late wife of Gen. William S. Worth, U. S. A.

PRICE—At Philadelphia, May 8, Katharine F. B., wife of Lieut. H. B. Price, U. S. N., and eldest daughter of George W. and Mary L. Banks.

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BILLS PASSED AT ALBANY.

These laws of interest to the G. A. R. and the National Guard were passed by the New York Legislature, just adjourned: Amending the military code so as to provide for an increase of hospital stewards, two and three for regiments and battalions, and an increase in the hospital corps from 13 to 25 for regiments; and also creating the position of military pharmacist of the grade of first lieutenant. Authorizing Erie County to acquire an old cemetery as a site for an armory for the 65th Regiment; and appropriating \$550,000 for the building. Other armories were voted the following amounts for completion: Whitehall, \$5,200; Schenectady, \$14,000; Auburn (re-appropriation), \$30,000.

The revolutionary war is recalled by the following appropriations: \$2,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Col. Christopher Greene, Major Ebenezer Flagg, Lieut. Abraham Dyckman and other Revolutionary soldiers in the town of Yorktown, County of Westchester; \$50,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York harbor; \$1,500 for a monument in commemoration of the battle of White Plains.

Five thousand dollars was appropriated for the completion of a monument to Major Gen. Henry W. Slocum at Gettysburg. A law was passed making an appropriation to determine the positions of the New York troops at Gettysburg and Vicksburg and one of \$11,000 to place on a monument to be erected on Lookout Mountain a bronze group of statuary representing "Reconciliation."

An amendment was made to the penal code relating to

the unauthorized wearing of badges, so as to include the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States and the badge of button of the Spanish war veterans. Large sums were appropriated for the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford. About \$70,000 was appropriated for the completion, construction and repair of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath; and the Home was exempted from the control of the State Board of Charities. An unsuccessful effort was made to admit soldiers and sailors who served in the Spanish-American war.

The officers of the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion for the ensuing year are: Commander, Major Henry George Hicks; senior vice, Capt. Edwin Ellis Woodman; junior vice, Major John Dick Black; recorder, Lieut. David Lansing Kingsbury; registrar, Capt. Ezra Farnsworth; treasurer, Gen. Judson Wade Bishop; chancellor, Major Thomas Montgomery; chaplain, Gen. Robert Newton Adams; council, Major Benjamin Franklin Wright; Lieut. Putnam Dana McMillan, Lieut. Samuel Appleton, Col. Gilbert Ashville Pierce, Dr. Thomas McDevitt.

The New York "Sun" says: "There surely ought to be a monument placed in the plot in the National Cemetery at Arlington where the dead of the Spanish-American War are buried. A movement to that end, in which Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, the widow of Capt. Capron, of the Rough Riders, who was killed at Santiago, is con-

spicuous, is under way in Washington, and it should be approved everywhere."

The following list of patents granted May 9 is furnished by Wilkinson & Fisher, Counsellors-at-Law and Solicitors of Patents, Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.: Firearm eight, J. W. Carver; fuse, waterproof detonator, A. S. Williamson; gun, semi-automatic, L. Y. Benet, and H. A. Mercede; projectile, ordnance, H. S. Maxim; propeller, O. D. Keller; propeller, ship's, D. G. Martens; ships' conning tower, for war, B. A. Pike.

\$116,250,000 was the cost of the English war against the Boers up to March 31.

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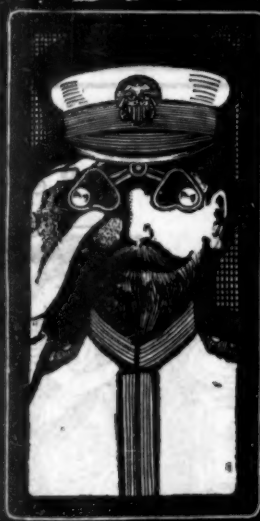
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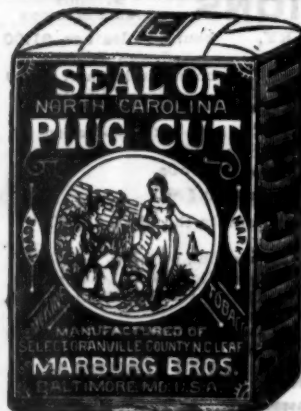
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